

Biltek unveils this year's council reorganization plans

Students' Council passed in principle a document that will centralize further power in the hands of the executive, but that will partly eliminate the slate system.

The document, prepared by a committee on council reorganization chaired by Academic Vice-President Dave Biltek, proposes to reduce the executive of council to five members, increase the scope of terms of reference of the executive with a corresponding decrease in the scope of power of council, and increase the autonomy of boards working under council.

Another change originally proposed by the document but amended by council, was a recommendation to replace the present council reps with the presidents of the undergrad faculty associations. Among the first to object to this was engineering rep Howard Christensen. "You're throwing too much of a work load on a guy." Presidents would either fail or take half their normal course loads, he said. Med rep, Dave Shragge, said that the med president would not be able to attend as many as 50 per cent of council meetings. He recommended that faculties have elected reps whom their association presidents could overrule in council voting.

Law rep, Gerry Riskin, said that the vice president of the law club is automatically law rep to council, and has virtually no other duties as vice-president. Christensen revealed that he also serves on the board of advisors of the Engineering Students' Society. It was found that only three or four faculties have council reps who do not in some way work within their respective undergrad societies.

A motion by Gerry Riskin to maintain the status quo on the election of council reps was passed.

The division of powers of the executive and of council was the subject of another amendment. The document more clearly defined the powers of council and of the executive, and then gave all residual power to the executive. Previously, there was no clear constitutional division of power between these two bodies. The executive could declare anything an executive matter, subject to veto by a simple majority of council.

Members of the present executive defended the new

system. Referring to the powers given specifically to the council, Biltek said, "These are the powers a council should have -- that a legislative body should have." He said that what was left to the executive was "detail matters".

Treasurer, Frans Slatter, said that under the present system, "every little picky detail has to come into this room."

It was pointed out that the report left council with sole power to amend the constitution, allowing them to remove anything from executive control if they wanted. However, this would require two-thirds passage at three meetings, and as there was talk of having only monthly council meetings next year, this could have required a three month wait to reverse an executive decision council did not like.

Council passed a motion by Gerry Riskin to allow council to define jurisdiction of a matter by a two-thirds majority. This means that if this document is passed, it will require a two-thirds majority to take a matter out of executive hands where a simple majority sufficed previously.

Reorganization of the executive itself was another matter covered by the document. The proposal will eliminate the positions of external vice president and secretary and to create the position of executive vice president -- a sort of assistant president.

The reason cited for the elimination of the post of external v. p. was that it had become redundant. Elimination of the position of secretary has been suggested often before; usually on the grounds that giving bureaucratic work to paid staff has removed the original reason for having a Students' Union secretary.

The positions in the revised executive would be: president, executive v. p., v. p. (academic), v. p. (services) -- roughly equivalent to the co-ordinator under the present structure -- and the v. p. (administrative) -- roughly equivalent to the treasurer under the present structure.

The president and executive v. p. would be required to run on a slate, but the other three vice-presidents would be elected singly.

The document originally recommended that the president

and executive v. p. be the only executive to have voting seats on council, but an amendment gives a vote to each of the other three as well.

The document also proposes to give greater autonomy to

boards serving under council. Under the "terms of reference" of council, "The Council has the authority to veto any decision of any Boards or Committees of the Students' Union by a two-thirds majority."

Previously where boards have had the power to act at all without a motion from council, their policies have been subject to veto by a simple majority of council.

By BOB BLAIR



A maze? A skinner box? Wrong; this is the future student's paradise, spacious and unique. A place where students can relax and feel justifiably unique. Fear not downtrodden student--HUB is coming.

CKSR goes cable

by RICK GRANT

CKSR, U of A student radio station, which has been heard only in the university area, is moving into the cable radio system and will eventually be heard by half the city.

Through an arrangement with Capitol Cable, operating in Sherwood Park and West Edmonton, CKSR will provide the FM programming and Capitol Cable will pipe the signal by cable to subscribers. Since Capitol Cable will eventually be broadcasting to approximately half the city, this means that the U of A radio station will have a considerable audience.

The expansion of CKSR into a cable is causing problems for the student radio. The first, and major problem, is equipment. Dick McLeish, the director of CKSR, says "it means putting an awful lot of work into our equipment to bring it up to specs." Another problem CKSR has, is the question of getting the various companies that have copyright to records to allow CKSR to broadcast without having to pay royalties.

The copyright to the music CKSR plays is held by BMI and ASCAP. For CKSR to be able to afford to go cable they must arrange with these companies to

waive the royalty fees.

McLeish says that he expects the radio station to begin broadcasting by cable sometime in the middle of CKSR to summer, that is if the board of broadcast governors grant Capitol Cable and FM licence for CKSR to use and if the copyright problems can be solved.

In order to broadcast by cable, CKSR has to feed the cable company in Sherwood Park through a telephone line. The rental on the line costs about eighty dollars a month. Although the CKSR budget cannot be increased by students' council, McLeish has arranged for the necessary funds to be provided by taking them from another part of the radio station's budget.

McLeish approached the Students' Union treasurer, Frans Slatter, with regard to increasing the station's budget next year to allow the station to operate in a more flexible manner. But apparently there is little chance of increasing the budget because of the Union's plans

union's plans. Future plans for the radio station call for expansion into FM stereo broadcasting in the Edmonton area. To do this the

station would require sixty to seventy thousand from the Students' Union for equipment and reorganization. According to Frans Slatter there is absolutely no chance of council providing the necessary funds, even though the direct benefits to the university are considerable, not only from the viewpoint of publicizing the university but providing a voice for student organisations and giving the university student who lives off campus a radio station that is attuned to his needs.

Dick McLeish said to Slatter that "any person who has a reasonable amount of intelligence can see the advantages of it." The cryptic remark that came back was that "we don't want another Gateway on the air, you know."

CKSR broadcasts at 1580 on the radio dial to the university residences and is heard throughout the day in the Students' Union Building. The staff of CKSR is provided by students in their spare time and is entirely voluntary.

The Station is noncommercial and will remain that way in the future, according to McLeish because the board of broadcast

Cont. on page 2

Bangla Desh

Tariq Ali, Pakistani, author, and revolutionary, will speak in the SUB theatre lobby Thursday at 12:30. Ali, author of *Pakistan: Military Rule or People's Power*, is described by

his publishers as "one of the most dynamic and controversial figures to emerge from the international revolutionary movement." He will also speak at 8 p.m. in TLB-2.

S U should promote social change

young socialist forum

"The University, and especially the Student's Union, should serve as an agent for basic social change, because "we don't believe that this sytem can ever solve the problems which confront us," said Young Socialist Mark Priegert at a Young Socialist forum Friday. The discussion on "How to Make a Red University" attracted about sixty people.

As the third industrial revolution unfolded after the Second World War, "there was a tremendous demand for skilled labour. So suddenly everyone had to get a degree. You were nothing without one. The media, the high schools, the counsellors all put the pressure on. We all came to University to make it big, only to discover that we'd been had, big," said Priegert. "Now, due to a lack of planning inherent in Capitalism, there is a crisis of (academics) over production while illiteracy rules in many countries of the world. It's like rotting wheat in North America while two thirds of the world is hungry." Capitalism isn't interested in human needs; it is interested in profits. We go to University when it's good for Imperial Oil, we stop going when they don't need us," said Priegert, referring to the cutbacks by the government.

The speaker pointed out that the Student Radicalization of this era, "which can only get deeper and more profound" is only channelled into meaningless dissipation by "Mickey Mouse" 'service Unionism' programs such as that of the present council. You slug away at some little reform, and even if you get it, nothing essentially changes, so you blame your frustration on your brothers and sisters for being stupid and apathetic." The problem is not stupidity or apathy, claims Priegert, but 'bureaucratic, committee-minded 'service unionism' concepts which

cont'd from page 1

governors frown on FM stations carrying commercial messages; also the students in the radio station feel that they would be at the mercy of advertisers when it comes to content and programming.

CKSR would like to see themselves as a significant medium in the city and a medium that would provide meaningful programming rather than the repetitive, mindless, record plugging that characterises commercial stations. To this end they feel that the chance to broadcast by cable is an important step in their long range plans.

Dr. P. J. Gaudet
Dr. D. G. Kot

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underlie the present reformist council," Priegert described the politics of the present council as being "the politics of pettiness, of futility, of elitism, of bureaucracy", and compared that to a council of "struggle", based on mobilization of the student body by the council in support of basic changes.

"We counterpose to that, the struggle for student, faculty, and staff control of the University..to end big business control of the University..for a democratic University." According to Priegert, this would mean support for women's liberation, native struggles, a struggle for universal accessibility to University facilities, and for living

allowances for students.

In a speech which was basically a declaration of his candidacy in the coming Students' Union elections, Priegert said, "The executive and council should see themselves as initiators, as leaders, as an organizing body. Community involvement or pressure on the university doesn't come from committees and briefs. It comes from a mass radical student movement fighting for clearcut demands and organizing ever more and more people around those demands. The question isn't how many reps on a GFC committee or channels of communication. The question is Power—who has it, and who is going to struggle for it."

comment:

Council's concern for 'Immediate Action' is a good thing

Well, far out! The good 'ol Students' Council is goin' t' take some IMMEDIATE ACTION' My, my. The very title itself sortta takes yer breath away kinda like bein' exhaled on at close range by Odin.

But the title ain't all. Oh no, no, no. (Although it's hard to get yer eyes offa that imposin' all-capitals type title with that mas-ter-flee done black line emphasisin' the whole thing.

Anyways, we pro-ceed pas the title and right off we're struck by the urgency of the first problem. Short 'n right to the point. "Research Gazette or Alternative and get into production." Yesiree. No shilly-shallyin' about or dipsey-doodlin' here. No beatin' around the bush - just IMMEDIATE ACTION. Like the title says. "Research Gazette!"

Hey! That's us! The Gazette is that thing they wanta print in our little old home spun rag, the Gateway. Well I'll be three-toed cap snaffler! That means the good 'ol Students' Council is goin' t' be talkin' about us.

Oh oh...wait a minute...the thing says here "or Alternative". That means they might be talking about somethin' else. They might not be talkin' about us. Darn it! They never talk about us. Always talkin' about women and pianists and Kant and clocks and benches and power and stuff. Never have enough time to talk about us, darn it.

Oh well. Anyway on to the next item on the a-gen-duh.

Oh, wow! Their gonna do a "SPLASH". And look at this. They're gonna have the merchants to put all their stuff on sale so that...so that...uh...well, so that it'll help the openning, obviously. And they're also gonna have shopping centre hoopla so that all folks in the shopping centres know what's goin' on and their not gonna enter any conflicts with the Londonderry Moll...oops! I

mean Mall. And their gonna suggest a article to Shattulane Magazine about "Youth" and "Responsibility" (sic--sorry, I just couldn't resist it -- ed.) and "Meeting Needs and etc.'s". Now you gotta admit that that's immediate action. Doin' all those things. Why, they'll be busy fer weeks. And on top of that, there's more.

They're gonna push women's Week and Get Folks Out! by emphasising that it's FREE! and there's babysitting and the men are welcome (don't want them to stay away 'cause they might have some touchy vision of big, husky, ball-bustin' Women's Liberation type females runnin' around demandin' a whole lotta nonsense that can never be accomplished anyway because there are just some things that are meant to be and Lionel Tiger says that men are biologically superior anyway and besides a woman's place has been historically the keeper of the house while the hunter (yeah, they like that image - The Hunter! Snarl!) goes out and get's the food but I'll go and listen to 'em anyway because I believe in equal wages for equal work and universal sufferage so's we kin all get a share of this great and bountiful land), and they'll follow things up with a study session that you can probably avoid anyway and they're gonna get the administration and the Provincial Government involved. So obviously everyone will want to go. And they shore wouldn't wanna go if yuh just told 'em what was goin' on. So, obviously, they're gonna take some Immediate Action.

Then, there's the Day Care Centre. No fools, these boys! They know where the "citizens" are at. Give 'em some "Emotion" and they'll lap it up. Can'tchu see it? Tearfully joyous mothers leading their ragged ill-fed children through the warmly welcoming doors of HUB. Ahhhhhhhhhhh. The "citizens" will love it.

STAFF THIS ISSUE:

Gingerly placing the massive diatribe on women's liberation into the centerfold of the paper, the male staff reserved comment for as long as they were able, and the full scale discussion was launched when the women on this paper hove to and read of their impending freedom and how to attain it. All took the test on page six and most failed dismally - the scores ranging from 35 to 16. Leading the brigade in the chauvinistic approach we had a grand tie between the Great Grant, Bossy Beal, Gross Gereluk, Slimy Selby. Campaigning Campbell, Howling Houle, Madam Yakimchuk, Miss Ross and Miss Preece were all safe middle of the roaders. Pallard and McCurdy withdrew in some confusion, and Harvey refused to give us permission to publish his results. The element of seriousness was only supplied by our loyal snake in the grass, Thomgirt, who couldn't see why individual independence and the courage of ones convictions were not enough. The typical male reptile....

Departments: Editor-in-chief - Bob Beal (432-5178), news - Elsie Ross (432-5168), sports - Ron Ternoway (432-4329) advertising - Percy Wickman (432-4241) production - Jim Selby and Ron Yakimchuk, photography -Barry Headrick and Don Bruce (432-4255), arts - Ross Harvey, features - Rick Grant (421-1111), and last but not least, publisher Harvey G. Thomgirt (432-5168).

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But looky here at number five. They're gonna spring the Union *Big Business* story on us at the election. Wow! *Big Business*! And the story is gonna be about a guy named MacKenzie Past President. Seems as though this guy MacKenzie is a law student and a Rhodes Scholar. And He's a "*High Quality* of person in union positions." Well, that's good. I don't mean no offense or anything but those poor hardworking boys we got down there this year could use a good example like that MacKenzie guy. Maybe the story will sortta show 'em the way.

Now you must admit that that's a lot of stuff to do as Immediate Action. And those boys are gonna be mighty busy. But they're not just gonna do these five things, no sir. They've even got two small items tacked on the bottom in case they get done with the other stuff.

They're gonna do something about "Opportunity for Youth" and, if they have time left over, from that, they're gonna do some advertising for Summer Employment and get a Director appointed. And it's all gonna be immediate action.

Well, I think that's wonderful. And I fer one am proud to think that our fine universitee is fortunate in havin' such a straight drivin', no nonsense, and decisive group of young men as their students' council. And I think we all might wanna say a few words of thanks to Our Lord right now few sendin' us these fine young men.

So how 'bout if we all just take a couple of minutes and just set the paper down for a bit and close yer eyes and talk to God. He'll listen.

by Ross Harvey
Gateway Fine Arts Editor

D. 982.
S.C.#71-195

IMMEDIATE ACTION

1. Research Gazette or Alternative and get into production.
2. HUB Opening - should be a "SPLASH"
 - Fed. Government i.e. Trudeau or Andras to open
 - organize merchants for sale
 - shopping centre hoopla ... get public involved.
 - be sure not to conflict with Londonderry Mall.
 - Chatelaine Magazine may be interested in a story ... "Youth - Responsibility - Meeting a Need, etc."
3. Women's Week - designed to pull people on campus --- Must Get them Here!
 - Emphasize:
 1. Free
 2. Babysitting
 3. Men Welcome
 4. Study course to follow
 5. Administration and Provincial Government involvement.
4. Day Care Centre - University Community mainly, but good "Emotion" item for citizens generally.
5. Election - Union *BIG BUSINESS* ... Election is good time to tell the story.
 - Story - MacKenzie Past President, Law Student and Rhodes Scholar; *High Quality* of person in Union positions.
6. Opportunity for Youth.
7. Summer Employment - Advertising; get Director appointed.

KC:ek:215
Jan. 17/72

Casserole

a supplement to The Gateway

"Every woman would wish to be a man, just as every deformed wretch would wish to be whole and fair and as every idiot and fool would wish to be learned and wise."

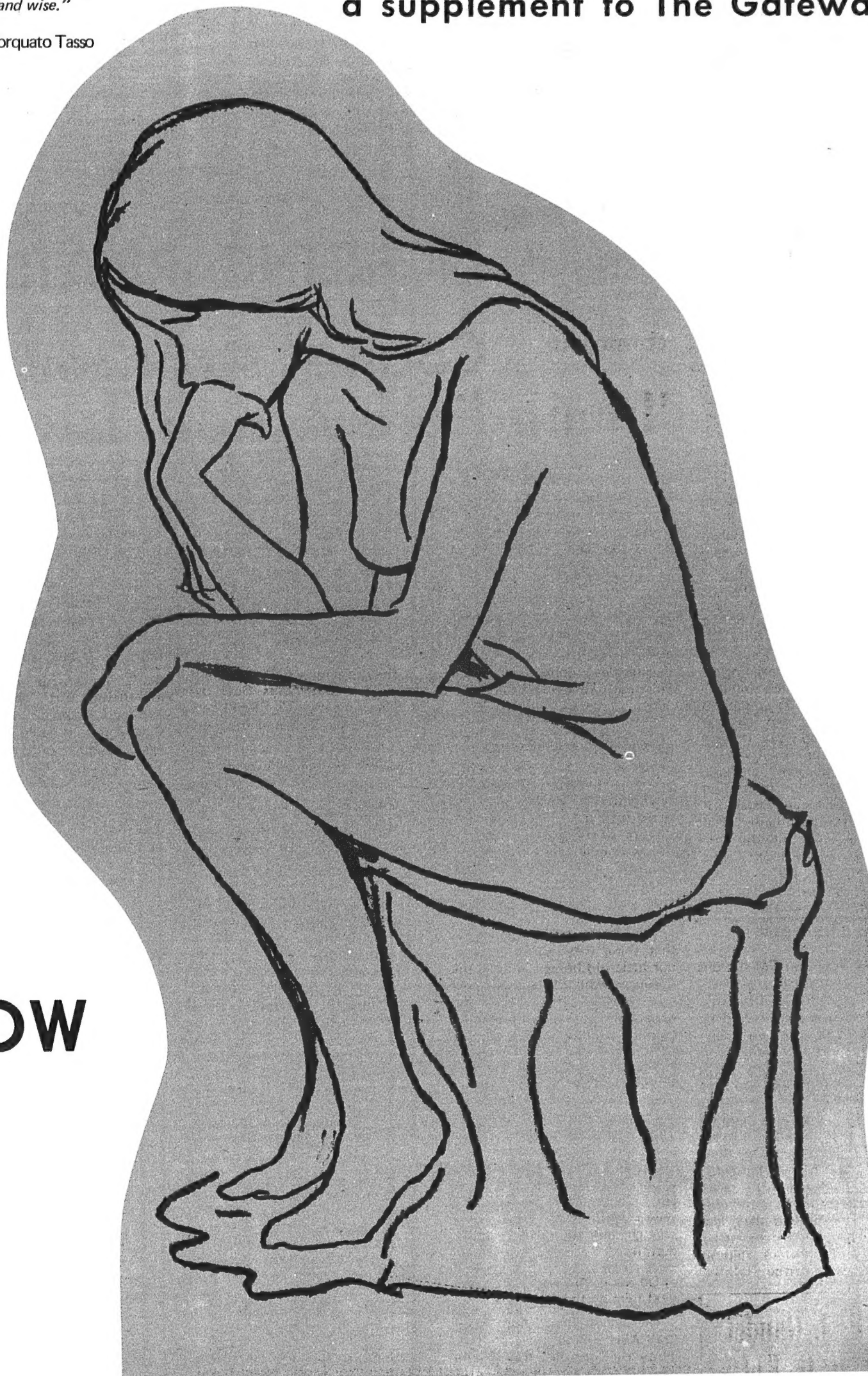
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WOMEN

TODAY

AND

TOMORROW



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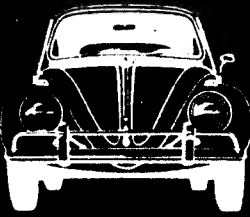
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The opinions
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editorial

diversity of action with a single goal

A Casserole is a collection of available ingredients meant to be consumed together. Our combination is varied indeed.

We found that many women wanted to participate. Some represented Women's Liberation groups. Articles were sent on behalf of MOVE and the Women's Shelter. We received copy from the Dean of Women's office, from sorority women, and professional women. Contributions came from the Alberta Women's Bureau and from some who subsist on welfare. Materials came from academic women, from students and from married women who are currently at home.

Some women choose to inform. Many write through their tears. Some smile at themselves. Or share their courage here. Some hope to inflame. (We wanted to bring this meal to your table. But never felt that if you are sensitive, you should be spared the ingredients that could bring indigestion.)

In raiding Edmonton's cupboards, we found many things worth sampling, and even borrowed from the pantry of Rural Alberta. The only commonality you'll find among the authors is that they're unique, involved, participating people. Since we chanced upon material worthy of inclusion that was written by un-women, our authors aren't even all females!

In reaction to the growing interest in the women's movement many people hurl a label. "Bra-burning." "Radical." "Ugly." "Leftist." "Girls who wish they were men." "Girls who can't make it with a man." "Girls who screw around like men." "Dikes." Apparently there are widespread sociological factors causing the upsurge in present day feminism to such an extent, that many people see their own life style quite threatened.

In this situation, two alternatives are open. The first is to dismiss the entire movement by labelling its proponents. The second choice is more difficult and demands two-way communication. Even though a woman could be slotted "Bitter Loser", she deserves to be heard. If we, as listeners are open to her feelings we risk finding ourselves in the position of unexpected empathizer. Then in view of altered perceptions we will probably have to adjust our behavior - no easy task! In either case, we can use more knowledge of the controversial Women's Issue.

There is not one "Feminist," "Women Rights" or "Women's Lib" dogma. Germaine Greer, Gloria Steinham and Betty Friedan are not card carrying members of any organization putting out a weekly news sheet. These are three women who share independently acquired common reactions to the current status quo. A woman, who has no paid employment, bakes her own bread and nurses her babies may consider herself quite "liberated". Alternatively, a professional woman who travels extensively and is financially independent of the man she lives with may feel she epitomizes the new feminist. Neither woman need be wrong!

There are rap sessions, political action coalitions, encounter groups, abortion counselling services, and day care committees. All may rightly

assume the label of Women's Liberation Organizations. There is no charter. No set of rules. No reason why the validity of one group should negate that of the others.

In fact, this very diversity shows much of the essence of the women's movement. Should the New Feminism rigidly define a better way, which all liberated chicks would automatically adhere to, wherein would lie more freedom? Liberation does not imply abandonment of husband, home and all male children. It can bring a woman to the realization that wife, homemaker and mother are possibilities which she can choose to incorporate into her life. These roles are not a life long sentence, the predetermined reasons for her creation. Some women will not elect to assume all of these responsibilities; having other strong priorities.

It is hoped that women's liberation will be recognized as a catalyst to foster growth towards full individual potentiality. Uniqueness can not be nurtured in a mould. We will not condone the imposition of any ideology (be it political, religious, socio-economic or educational) upon the spirit of a growing child.

Traditional sex-role expectations in our culture are inculcated from day one. By the time the child enters our schools, (s)he has internalized much of what is "normal" and "right" for both sexes. One of the authors experienced receiving her two day old son wrapped in a hospital towel, rather than the standard terrycloth blanket. When the nurse was questioned, her answer was adamant. "We had to use bath towels, there's only pink blankets clean."

If we do not dare contaminate a newborn's masculinity with pink, are we then surprised when children fight and fuss about the style of their clothes? Since a four year old boy's honest tears are met with "Big boys never cry", while Daddies humour little girls who gain rewards with pouts and whining tears; are we really shocked when men, our lovers, cannot share the tender feelings women need to hear? Can we recognize ourselves manipulating indirectly for their favors with out tears? Can we seriously say we think the difference innate?

When men and women learn to share their feeling selves, we'll leave encounter groups. When sex becomes communication placed within the framework of real intimacy (and virginity has ceased to be the bartering coin with which a girl attempts to buy lifelong security) and the picture's hung upon the nail of mutually-shared, and medical responsibility, we may not need abortion.

When each child that we choose to bear can have its needs - the physical, cognitive, social and emotional - met by people who are best prepared to do

so (be they parents or parents combined with professional pre-school educators) we can cease to push for day care.

Till then, you may dislike some feminist women, and object to many of their actions (we sometimes disagree with one another!). But before you put the movement down, stop and think. What are you opposing? Women? or Liberation?

by Lynne Vander Voet
and Vera Radio

night dreams
of kitchen shavings
hands chopped
open by the cleaver
close to the knuckles

it comes from nowhere
as i make your lunch
to make you
finger sandwiches

my knuckles move
incoherently
trying to prove
they once held
an opposable thumb

They're gutting
the houses
at the bottom
of the street
small men pick
them apart on Sunday nights
in the cold
brick by brick
after the major
wrecking is done

bomb pits like this
all over the land
maybe this is really
Warsaw 1947
they're remembering
the dangers of
ignoring politics

but no
Edmonton '71
high rises fruit
that comes out of the
torn land
breaking the sky
into fragments
the cranes leaving
no space for panic

these buildings done
¾ full and profitable
with no kids
no pets
and walls that inhibit
the begetting
of such

then the next street

you come home
always tired
Friday night
look at burnt kid produced
dinner
won. der when your husband
will arrive
then start the wash

It goes on for days
the kids pull the
wet sheets from the wringer
washer (cheap 20 years gone)
wrap themselves up
you gasp as you
return to the basement
at the rows of small white mummies

they decide to buy
you an automatic
at least that's
a problem that
has boundaries
you can't get lost in it
like a sheet
wet with soap

and you smile
before going outside
Sunday midnight
to hang it all up

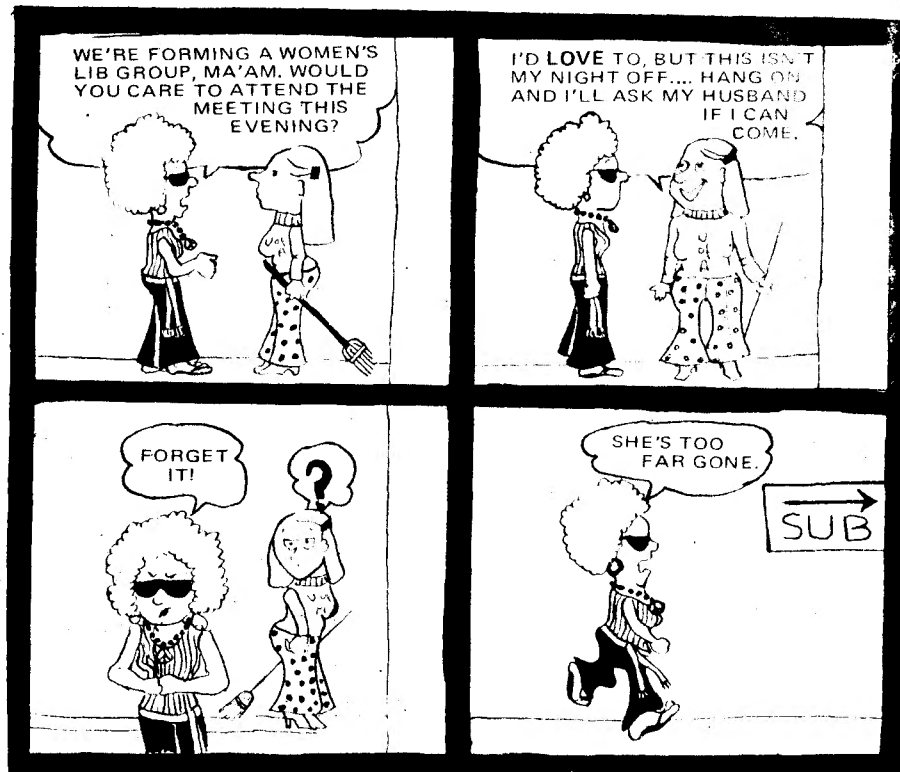
sharon stevenson poems

you think me your own
curling eyelash
that follows every crisp
of thought
every turn of body

I, in turn, see
you as my toenail
useful/necessary
but to be clipped
if painful

night
and I stay with you
for your joyous back
the left shoulder blade
as it tries to pierce
through to air

morning
and we separate
quarreling over
the number of grams of protein
eaten
going off to different
compartments



HOW DOES THE LAW AFFECT YOU WOMEN ?

1) 27.3% of the Federal Public Service is female. There is no equal pay legislation pay applicable to the Public Service. 2) When a woman marries her legal domicile becomes that of her husband.

3) When a woman marries, she is addressed as Mrs., no longer as Miss, or by a neutral title which doesn't reflect her marital status.

4) When a woman marries, her name for passport purposes becomes her husband's surname. (There is no legal obligation to change your name upon marrying.)

5) An Indian woman loses her status as an Indian if she marries a non-Indian. Her children are not considered Indian.

6) When a woman is widowed, she is not guaranteed a share in the estate which she and her husband have accumulated.

7) A man is legally responsible for support of wife and children. Woman is not.

8) The law against prostitution (Section 164(1)(c) of the Criminal Code) specifically refers to herself, and ignores men.

9) The law prohibiting abortion has not yet been removed from the Criminal Code.

„For a more comprehensive survey attend the forum Thursday, January 27, at noon in SUB Theatre.

EDUCATION - caught without its homework done

It is with great pleasure that I note that the Faculties of Medicine, Commerce and Physical Education have contributed to the support of Women's Week. These faculties thus demonstrate concern about the changing roles of women (and therefore men) in today's society, which phenomenon should be of interest to the academic community at LEAST from an intellectual point of view.

I was, however, very disappointed to note that the faculty concerned with socializing future generations did not contribute. I can't help wondering why the Faculty of Education persists in producing teachers who perpetuate harmful and incorrect stereotypes of the male and female roles in Canadian society.

If the Faculty of Education were a responsible body concerned with producing professionals, it would be making all the future teachers aware of the extent to which they are themselves products of an out-dated socialization and of the extent teachers daily impose these worn-out stereotypes on impressionable students.

For example, teachers often expect better *achievement* from boys in a Math or Science class than from girls in the same class. The students sense this teacher-expectation and perform accordingly to the detriment of the girls' development.

Many of the inaccuracies in the school curriculum could be corrected by aware teachers - who do not change their own chosen role - but who present their students - male and female - with all the possibilities for each human being.

Our textbooks are full of stereotypes that portray the boys as ACTIVE: "adventuring", "earning money", "winning", while the girls are portrayed as PASSIVE: "helping solve", "spending money" (on dolls or sewing equipment) and "making adjustments". Teachers should be willing to give alternative examples such as the math problem with the boys making cookies and the girls playing marbles. Teachers should also be encouraged to order books that attempt to redress the imbalance in our curriculum, such as:

Jellybeans for Breakfast Parents Magazine Press
Challenge to Become a Doctor, Feminist Press
Mommies at Work, Knopf.

Female students should be allowed to take Industrial Arts and boys Home Economics if they so desire. Female students as well as male should be encouraged to rearrange furniture, distribute dictionaries and run the movie projector.

Counsellors should give young girls information on all occupations available to them, not just the ones considered *women's work*. Nor should the psychology that defines the healthy adult woman as different from the healthy adult person (male or female) be used.

These suggestions may seem self-evident; however, they are not being implemented fully in any school in Edmonton. Yet these are only a few of the possible desirable changes. Such changes will not be implemented until sufficient pressure is exerted on the teachers in the academic community and in the schools.

by Susan Tanner

DO YOU KNOW YOUR FEMINISM ?

by Adele Fontaine

Please answer each question as indicated.

I. Which one of the following do you believe most?

- a Women know less about themselves than men know about them.
- b To be born a female is a great tragedy.
- c Jesus saves.
- d None of these.

II Of the following men which is most incompetent?

- a Barry Westgate.
- b R.B. Wishart.
- c E.C. Manning.
- d All of these.

III Of the following women, which is the most competent?

- a Elizabeth I.
- b Mama Cass.
- c Vera Radio.
- d None of these.

IV Which of the following persons would you prefer to be with?

- a A 20 year old.
- b A 75 year old.
- c An infant.
- d None of these.

V George Wong once said: "Women are all the same." Would you agree that:

- a he knows what he's talking about but I don't.
- b he never said that; I know him personally.
- c his daddy taught him to say that.
- d None of these.

VI Apples:

- a cause indigestion.
- b symbolize the evil of women.
- c have caused the greatest inequality between men and women.
- d cost \$.29 per lb. at Safeway.

VII Most people are:

- a born naked.
- b born losers.
- c happy.
- d frigid.

VIII The letters F.U.C.K. mean:

- a From Us Colored Kids.
- b For Unlawful Carnal Knowledge.
- c Farmers United Community

Korporation.

d Not a hell of a lot.

IX Marriage is:

- a a cop-out.
- b legal permission to fornicate.
- c an opportunity for feminine submission.
- d lovers living happily ever after.

X Homosexuals are:

- a human beings.
- b purists.
- c great believers in birth control.
- d a result of overbearing mothers and weak fathers.

XI If you went to see a doctor and he told you your cervix was dilating, you would:

- a take some aspirin.
- b do exercises with Ed Allen to get it back in shape.
- c phone your male friend and tell him he played a bad trick.
- d rush to the nearest hospital.

XII Which of these submerged groups do you like the most?

- a Irish protestants.
- b French Canadians.
- c Ukrainian Catholics.
- d Women.

XIII Men love women and women love babies.

- a True.
- b False.
- c Perhaps.
- d We must perform somehow.

XIV Sexual intercourse is:

- a a game.
- b a book.
- c a political move.
- d fun.

XV The word man stands for the whole human race because:

- a men are the only people that count.
- b when the English language was being formulated women were baking pies.
- c It's hard to imagine 'woman' standing for the whole human race.
- d *\$%+!@ of a trick played on the English by the ancient Greeks.

For answers see p. 9

Dr. Dorothy Smith

Dorothy Smith received her Bachelor's Degree from the London School of Economics and her Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley. She has taught at Berkeley and at U.B.C. At 46, she is head of a single parent family. Dr. Smith now chooses to make her home in Canada.

Dr. Smith writes of women:

"*Something has transformed their condition in a special way over the last two hundred years. The emergence in this century of large-scale corporate capitalism has transformed the family into a service organization, trivialized the world of women in the home, and substituted an order oriented towards display in the home oriented towards display in the home rather than one ordered around the practical activities of family members...*(This has implications for) the situation and existence of women"

"My mother was a suffragette and

went ot jail for breaking windows in a central store. That was before she married and before the First World War. I wasn't brought up as a feminist. In fact I was brought up conventionally although I suppose some of my mother's commitments to independence for women came through to me. I got interested in the situation of women in an active way. (I gave talks, etc.) when I was on the faculty at Berkeley six or seven years ago. I found just then how much women are discriminated against in my profession. I should have seen it before of course. It was always there. But without a women's movement around to nudge you to consciousness, you can be incredibly blind. Around that time I made a resolution not to take the crap any more, but it's taken a long time because I'd no idea just then how deep it went and how much I was involved in it. Or how much I'd have to change to live up to that resolution. I'm still trying."

birth control still to be accepted

(Based on a conversation with Dr. M. J. Ball, Director, Student Health Service, University of Alberta, Edmonton)

Birth control, morning after pill, and abortion are the three major methods available to the Alberta woman who wants to prevent unwanted birth, with each method becoming desirable only when the one before it has failed.

Even though the laws were revised as far back as 1969 to take "prevention of conception" off the Criminal Code, the rising demand for abortion services, as well as the large numbers of unwanted children make it clear that a large part of the Canadian public has still not accepted the use of contraception and family planning. In Alberta alone, 80 per cent of all children are unplanned, and about 12 per cent of all births are illegitimate.

One of the major reasons for the relative failure of family planning appears to be the limited access which most families have to birth control information and facilities. Most medical health unit doctors, for instance, do not yet appear to have accepted the need for clinics. And, as yet, only 23 out of the over 900 hospitals in Canada operate family planning clinics. In all, there are only about 65 centres in Canada, far short of the projected 700 that are needed to provide adequate service to a country of Canada's size.

Until family planning services become upgraded, there will be a rapidly-increasing demand for abortion. Taking into account the fact that the post-war bulge in Canada's population is just now entering the reproductive age (15-49) - the demand could soon become ten times the 1970 figure.

There are other reasons why a great number of Canadian women have to resort to the last 'birth control' method,

abortion, or to bearing 'unwanted children'.

Many are unaware that contraceptives now in use are not completely safe; that condoms or diaphragms, for example, have about a 15 per cent failure rate while spermicides and the rhythm method fail about 25 per cent of the time. The most desirable method yet appears to be the daily hormonal pill, in spite of all the 'scare' articles, which have a failure rate of only about two every 1,000 menstrual cycles.

The problem is also, that use of birth control methods involves planning, which does damage to the spontaneity that most people seem to regard as necessary to a desirable sex life. However, even in cases where a 'mistake' is made, there is still an alternative to abortion. The 'morning-after pill' (post-coital estrogens taken in extremely high doses) prevent conception with only about a one per 1,000 failure rate, if taken within 72 hours of exposure. Still in the experimental stage, are prostaglandins, which are successful in preventing continued pregnancy if taken immediately after a missed menstrual period.

Finally there is a growing acceptance in Canada of therapeutic abortions as a final birth control method, and as certainly preferable to illegal abortion or unwanted birth. However, the major obstacle to its use is still the procedure through which a woman requiring abortion has to go. She ends up having to find five doctors, including the majority on a hospital's legal abortion committee, who are sympathetic to her case.

In the Edmonton area, there is only one Family Planning Clinic, and that is operated by the City Health Department in the Avord Arms Building in Edmonton. by Winston Gereluk

Every woman alive

wants Chanel No5

The 13-year old studied
A slick and stylish mag
Which said: to be truly feminine
Deodorize your vag.

Shave your prickly armpits.
and spray with super-dry
Paint "glowing embers" on your face
Brush mascara on your eyes

Don't demonstrate intelligence
you'll never get a date
Learn to cook and housekeep
And surrender to your fate.

"Mother" she said quietly
"I must be a man."

by Susan Tanner

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Kamloops Aquatic Club
243 Desjardins Court West
Kamloops, B.C.

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MED SHOW

You've heard about this "Bawdy", "Risqué", "Hilarious", "Best Show on Campus" but could never find tickets. Now, for the first time in history, the Med Show is open to the public. Actual performances are already sold out, but 500 people will be allowed to witness the only uncensored (perhaps funniest) performance, The Dress Rehearsal.

5 p.m. Wed. Jan. 19 SUB Theatre

Admission: 50 cents at the door Come early: Capacity Limited

WHAT IS SPEEDREADING?

PRESENTATION and DISCUSSION

Room 165, Education Building

Tuesday, January 18 at 3:30 p.m.
Wednesday, January 19 at 12 noon and 2 p.m.
Thursday, January 20 at 3 p.m.
Friday, January 21 at 11am and 1 p.m.



Department of Extension
The University of Alberta
Reading Efficiency Laboratory



action for housewives' liberation needed

How many men who are strident anti-Women's Liberation would consider the position of a housewife? A housewife has a twenty-four hour job, seven-days a week, with no pay. Just to mention a few of the qualifications she is expected to bring to the job: the ability to cook, sew, clean, tend children, feed a husband's ego (without having her own bolstered), drive a car, pick out the activities that would make her daughters into little ladies and her sons into he-men, submit to her husband's sexual desires as a matter of duty, nurse sick people back to health (in spite of the fact that she herself might be sick at the time).

A housewife not only is expected to know how to carry out thousands of tasks, she must be proficient in them as well. After washing five loads of clothes (not all homes come equipped with automatic labour-saving devices), having a hassle with the friendly neighbourhood product surveyor (sic) who feels every woman should be able to answer questions on vaginal spray whether she uses the stuff or not, fixing snacks for non-stop children who don't know that you're just supposed to eat at mealtimes, preparing goodies for the Preschool Assoc. Bake Sale, the housewife must be calm, cheerful, neat, sexy, and sympathetic to the needs of her big strong man when he comes home all tired out from an eight-hour day that included an hour off for lunch and two coffee breaks.

I have been a member of some women's lib groups in Edmonton for some time, but have stopped going to their meetings because I felt that they were really getting very little done to better the lot of most women in our society. As a housewife, I feel that I could only support a Women's Lib group that has a program which:

- (1) supports the equality of men and women before the law.
- (2) places abortion between a woman and her doctor in the same category as any other medical procedure, covered by a health care program.
- (3) makes birth control information available to all women in society.
- (4) supports twenty-four hour, co-operative day-care centres.
- (5) promotes equal pay for equal work, with non-discriminatory hiring procedures.
- (6) destroys the myth that women are fluffy, dumb sex objects (for example, by banning exploitative advertising).
- (7) ends the child-rearing that channels boys into aggressive, domineering, men, and girls into submissive, reticent women.
- (8) sees to it that women are written into history.

Most importantly, if Women's Lib groups are to be of any use to me and my massiters, they will have to become more than discussion groups, and proceed to take action

by CYNTHIA GERELUK

Ever-increasing attention is being focused on the changing roles of women. Every avenue is being explored from within and without, in an attempt to discover the part women play. Sport is no exception. The role of women in sport and the attitudes toward women participating in sport is becoming an expanding field of research.

Much of the research concerned with women's role in the sporting world is relatively abstract and out of reach of the general public. While reference is made to the performance of outstanding women athletes, the attitudes of the general public and of other athletes towards women in sport have not been widely researched.

As a result, the general public is often misinformed and various misconceptions arise which come to be taken as fact.

There are three main myths that have surrounded female participation in sport. The first myth has been that participation in sport should be avoided during menstruation.

Research articles have, however, indicated that any decline in physical performance is perhaps more psychological than physical.

The second myth is that muscles developed in sport can cause complications later, during pregnancy.

Exactly the opposite is true; involvement in sport can increase the ease

with which deliveries are made. Further, female athletes are less likely to be plagued with back troubles that often develop after pregnancy.

The third, and most publicized myth revolves around the assumption that women in sport are not feminine.

The myth of the "muscle-bound Amazon" is unjustified. Sport does not masculinize women. Excessive muscular development is not a direct result of participation in athletics. Rather, sport serves to improve muscle tone and enhance physical performance. Well-planned weight-training and athletic participation produces well-proportioned bodies. Few gymnasts are fat.

Such myths are a product of our culture and society. Masculine and feminine images have been developed and cemented throughout the ages. Although participation in sport by women is becoming increasingly more accepted, socialization processes lead us to think of females as passive, submissive and aesthetically rather than physically oriented. Girls are subtly taught that they cannot participate in sport and still retain their socially defined femininity.

Parents are often permissive about their daughter's participation in sport though they may frown upon it. The

in sports

pressure to play feminine roles is strongest during the periods between puberty and marriage. Girls must resolve the conflict between being an athlete and being a lady.

Conversely, boys are frequently forced to take active interest in sport and define themselves in terms of athletic ability. Successful competition presupposes aggressiveness, high achievement motivation, physical strength and even an acceptable level of hostility. All these characteristics are generally associated with masculinity. Successful women athletes are often assumed to be in possession of one or more of these characteristics. "It is a short leap from associating sports activities with male characteristics to equating sports with maleness." (Abigail Hoffman).

Within the framework of the U of A campus, a small scale study was undertaken by three undergraduate physical education students. The primary purpose of the study was "to determine...current attitudes towards physical activity...for women at a university level of education."

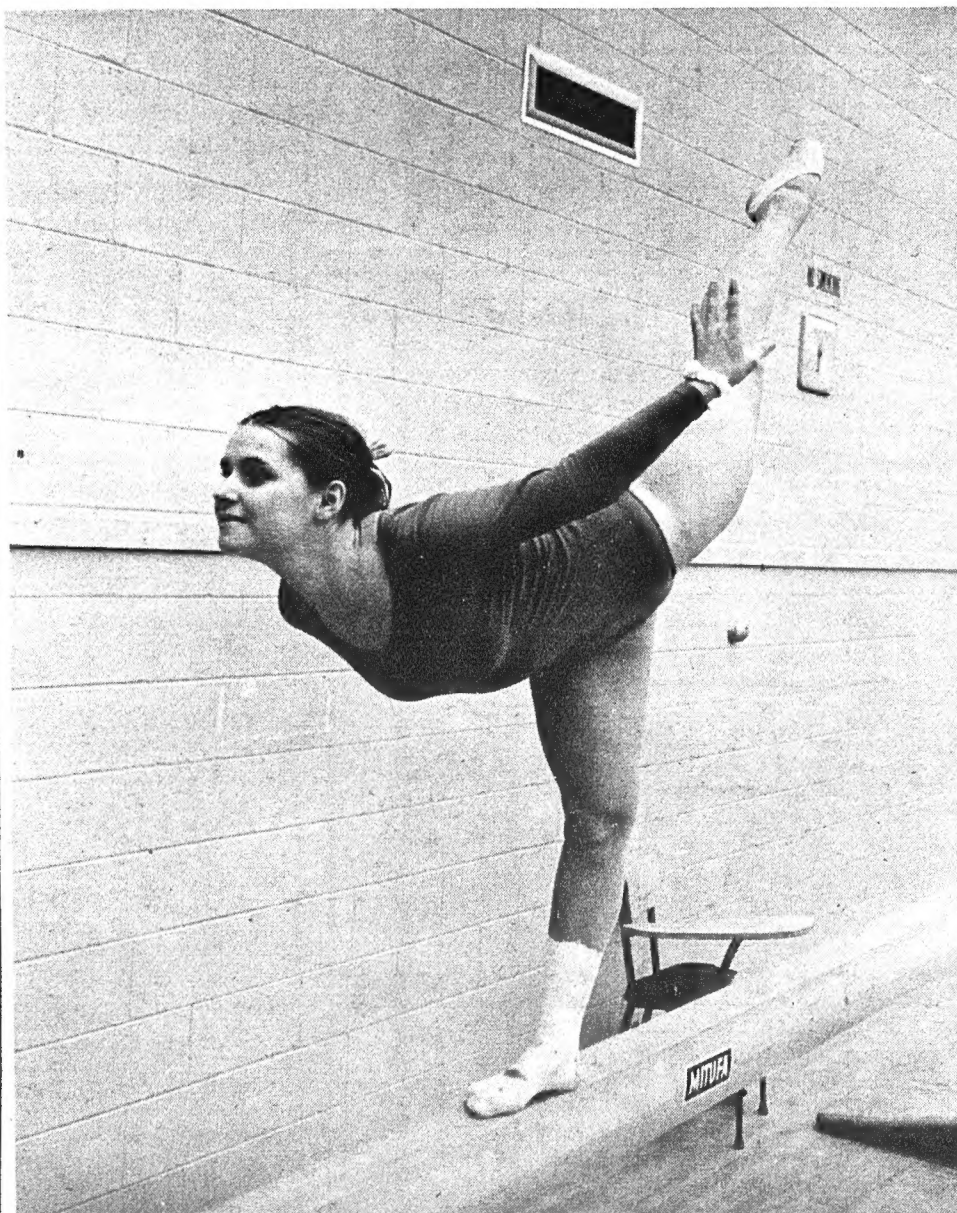
The study was based on a questionnaire distributed to both male and female students in the faculties of education, science and physical education. Due to the small sampling of students the results were not indicative of any general attitudes except those from which they were obtained. However, several of the major hypotheses of the study were supported, at least in part.

A slight difference in attitudes displayed towards women's participation in sport was found between men and women on campus. Men tended to see women as more aesthetically oriented than do women themselves.

Regardless of sex, those who themselves participated in sport tended to be more liberal in viewing women participants in sport than those who remained inactive. Furthermore, participants tend to view more liberally women's participation in those sports not exclusively regarded as feminine and appropriate for the "weaker sex". Although aesthetic sports are still viewed as most appropriate for female participation, steps are being made into those areas once considered the domain of the male. Where such inroads are being made, female competitors are often being met with either acceptance or hostility, or a mixture of both.

Much of the difficulty regarding women's participation in sport is a result of the structure of society. Our particular society has evolved a system in which women are the keepers of the house and men are keepers of women. The resulting concept of femininity for a long time has not allowed socially acceptable successful participation in competitive sport. Although many standards in sport are male and many sports are still considered primarily male territory, changes are evident in society's attitude toward female participation.

by Terry Hanak
and Rosemarie Mercier



What type of person supports women's liberation??

The media suggest that women's liberation has declared man as the natural enemy but Judith and Leonard Worell believe the real enemy is the psychological makeup of all those who oppose the movement - men or women. By administering four tests of personality and behavior to University of Kentucky students, they came up with psychological portraits of opposing and supporting groups of both sexes.

"The opposing male," say the Worells, "is more concerned with social status, with being proper and respectful. He tends to be controlled by opinions of others and has lower confidence in his ability to guide his own destiny. In dealings with other people, he is likely to be rigid, conforming, inflexible and submissive to authority."

The male who supports women's lib, in contrast, "is the independent, capable, thoughtful, self-determined man who considers the world from a logical point of view. Because he is secure in his own capabilities and less dependent on the opinion of others, he does not fear social change. Therefore he feels free to accept competition from women and welcomes them as equals."

The opposing female, like the opposing male, scores high in authoritarianism and external control and is conforming, fearful, excessively neat and inflexible. On the other side, the Worells report: "Given the extensive negative publicity on what kinds of women support the liberation movement - that perhaps they are deviant, that they are kooks, that they are not really female - it is both refreshing and encouraging to find that in almost every respect they resemble the average American college girl." According to the Worells, the one compelling characteristic that sets these women off is a strong desire for autonomy...to be independent, self-sufficient and free from external control.

Both male and female opponents of women's liberation were considerably influenced by that long-forgotten figure in psychological studies - the father. While there were no significant differences in the mothers' patterns of behavior among all groups, the father was the prime shaper of emotional dependence and attitudes in both male and female opposing groups. To quote the Worells: "He comes through as the unwitting culprit. He is apparently the agent responsible for developing cohesive attitudinal styles which provide the basis for a negative response to women's liberation. Moreover, given the constancy of our finding across a number of personality variables, it seems probable that these motivational and cognitive systems extend to other behavioral patterns."

"If this is true," conclude the Worells, "then the father may contribute a major portion of the variance accounting for resistance to social-change movements." Possibly a generation of new vipers has been discovered.

reprint
Psychology Today,
November, 1971.

socialist women organize against the basis of their oppression

We've long suspected that there's been a plot against us. We wanted to climb trees and ended up playing with dolls. We wanted to be engineers and were streamed into being secretaries instead. We attempted to express our natural sexuality, and paid the price of our sin with unwanted pregnancies. WE thought we looked fine but somehow found ourselves competing with the mirror image of Vogue magazine.

When we did come together to fight Miss America contests and the antiquated birth control and abortion laws which prevented us from controlling our own bodies and when we started being proud of being women rather than ashamed of our failure to meet up to the sex-goddess- madonna - little woman behind every successful man -image, the plot thickened. We were ridiculed as being bra- burners, man-haters , lesbians and yes, worst of all radical extremists! We don't mind

pleading guilty to few of those charges.

Through the developing unity with other sisters who have similarly felt the existence of such a plot we've begun to pinpoint the source and develop a strategy for our liberation.

When we get together to fight for control of our bodies, for abortion on demand and free birth control, we have to fight the government, the laws, the courts. When we get together to fight for equal pay for equal work, we have to fight the boss. When we get together to fight for an end to the channeling of women, we have to fight the educational system. When we carry out activities our actions are lied about and distorted by the press. In short we have to fight the whole system -- a system run by a few rich men for profit rather than for human need.

Whose system is it? We will take no responsibility for this system. This system speaks and listens only to money, a rare item in most of our pockets. It's the boss that profits from

using women as a pool of cheap labour. It's the boss that profits from the streaming of women having sole responsibility for child raising the boss that profits from the laws which, in preventing us from having control over our bodies, makes us economically and socially unstable and dependent on men.

It is this same system which has not only divided men from women, women from other women, but black from white, student from worker, and Quebecois from English Canadian. Our strength can only come in understanding how our struggles as women link up with theirs.

The women's liberation movement is part of a more general movement against the exploitative capitalist system. Women have gained confidence out of the struggles of black people and the growth of the movement against the war in Vietnam and have returned to these movements their experiences and strength in organizing as women.

The women's liberation sentiment is everywhere that women are, but the organized women's movement is as yet somewhat narrow and limited in its scope. It has many different forms from consciousness raising to mass action oriented groups. It will only be through the pressure of masses of women militantly organizing against their oppression that we can develop into the necessary force that can seriously challenge the stranglehold the system has on us.

Radical feminists must see as their perspective organizing women around those demands which relate most closely to their everyday lives and at the same time draw together the largest possible numbers.

At this point in time it is the abortion issue which has indicated the potential to mobilize the largest number of women and it is on this issue the government has made clear its inability to meet our most basic democratic demands. As socialists and feminists we realize that the issue of abortion is crucial to the growth of the women's movement.

	Question No.	Correct Response	Score	Any Other Response
Answers to quiz on page 6	I	a	5	0
	II	d	5	0
	III	d	5	0
	IV	a	5	0
	V	c	5	0
	VI	a	5	0
	VII	a	5	0
	VIII	d	5	0
	IX	b	5	0
	X	a	5	0
	XI	d	5	0
	XII	d	5	0
	XIII	a	5	0
	XIV	c	5	0
	XV	b	5	0
50-75 Wow! Great! You're really clued on; you're on the road to liberation.		15-24 Well, you're really nice, but you live a turtle's life.		
25-49 Not bad! You're very bright and captivating but like the safe middle of the road.		0-19 Take the quiz over and try to change your answers.		

white on black / blue on blue...

He is playing masculine. She is playing feminine.

He is playing masculine because she is playing feminine. She is playing feminine because he is playing masculine.

He is playing the kind of man that she thinks the kind of woman she is playing ought to admire. She is playing the kind of woman that he thinks the kind of man he is playing ought to desire.

If he were not playing masculine, he might well be more feminine than she is--except when she is playing very feminine. If she were not playing feminine, she might well be more masculine than he is--except when he is playing very masculine.

So he plays harder. And she plays--softer. He wants to make sure that he could never be more feminine than she. He therefore seeks to destroy the femininity in himself. She therefore seeks to destroy the masculinity in herself.

She is supposed to admire him for the masculinity in him that she fears in herself. He is supposed to desire her for the femininity in her that he despises in himself.

He desires her for her femininity which is his femininity, but which he can never lay claim to. She admires him for his masculinity which is her masculinity, but which she can never lay claim to. Since he may only love his own femininity in her, he envies her her femininity. Since she may only love her own masculinity in him, she envies him his masculinity.

The envy poisons their love. He, coveting her unattainable femininity, decides to punish her. She, coveting his unattainable masculinity, decides to punish him.

He denigrates her femininity--which he is supposed to desire and which he really envies--and becomes more aggressively masculine. She feigns disgust at his masculinity--which she is supposed to admire and which she really envies--and becomes more fastidiously feminine. He is becoming less and less what he wants to be. She is becoming less and less what she wants to be. But now he is more manly than ever, and she is more womanly than ever.

Her femininity, growing more dependently supine, becomes contemptible. His masculinity, growing more oppressively domineering, becomes intolerable. At last she loathes what she has helped his masculinity to become. At last he loathes what he has helped her femininity to become.

So far, it has all been very symmetrical. But we have left one thing out.

The world belongs to what his masculinity has become.

The reward for what his masculinity has become is power. The reward for what her femininity has become is only the security which his power can bestow upon her. If he were to yield to what her femininity has become, he would be yielding to contemptible incompetence. If she were to acquire what his masculinity has become, she would participate in intolerable coerciveness.

She is stifling under the triviality of her femininity. The world is groaning beneath the terrors of his masculinity.

He is playing masculine. She is playing feminine. How do we call off the game?

by Betty Roszak and Theodore Roszak
Masculine/Feminine

What do you expect to be when you grow up little girl?

It's a man's world, you know!

At this time when the rights and status of women are being examined in our society, women are often compared to minority groups such as blacks. We the authors agree with Germaine Greer who points out in the January edition of Playboy that this analogy falls down in that blacks have developed their own cultural unity whereas "women have no culture of their own. Theirs is a pale reflection of masculine culture. It's mostly a parody." Is there then a group of people whose position in society is more comparable to that of women: a group without cultural unity; a group whose opinions and ideas are rarely considered or taken seriously; a group whose responsibility is largely assumed for them; a group who depends on others for the fulfillment of economic, emotional and social needs; in short, a powerless group? Yes! - it's that large group of second-class citizens with whom we can all identify - children.

The University community, which we might have expected to transcend the notion of women as "children", is, on the contrary, a shining example of its continual perpetuation, although lip-service may be paid to equality.

WHAT ARE LITTLE GIRLS MADE OF?

When a woman enters University she begins with a deficit in that she brings with her all the stereotypes and expectations that have been enforced on her since childhood simply by virtue of the fact that she is female. As Betty Friedan points out in *The Feminine Mystique*, for those women who do enter university, the main barrier to fulfillment and growth of self through education is "their own rigid preconception which sex-directed educators reinforce, either explicitly or by not facing their own ability and responsibility to break through it." This attitude is reflected in areas of study chosen or avoided by women. For example, it comes as no surprise that in 1970-71, 50 women and no men were enrolled in the Dental Hygiene program whereas in the same year 190 men and only 5 women were enrolled in Dentistry. A similar imbalance can be found in such areas as Engineering, Medicine, Nursing, Law, Natural Sciences, Home Economics, etc.

FATHER KNOWS BEST!

Preconceived notions of role stereotype are continually reinforced after women enter University. That they are getting the message throughout their University career that the academic life is a man's prerogative is borne out by statistics which clearly show a decrease in the ratio of women to men as they progress from undergraduate to graduate degrees. For example, in the Faculty of Education the ratio of women to men taking a Bachelor's degree is about two to one; the ratio of women to men taking a Master's degree is about one to two; and the ratio of women to men in the Doctoral program is about one to five. This downward trend in the number of women continuing education obviously results in a gross imbalance in the numbers of women to men on academic staff. At this University 20 per cent of the academic staff are women and ¾ of these are found in the traditionally female areas such as Nursing and Home Economics. What implications does this have? Women students are continually being taught, evaluated and assessed by men, many of whom believe that women's place in the intellectual community is secondary to

their place in the home. This message need not be subtle. A friend of the authors', upon consulting with her male academic advisor about the possibility of her enrollment in a PhD program, discovered that his greatest concern was that she would be limiting her range of eligible men if she took the degree!

Not only are women subjected to the kind of "counseling" described above, but they can also be penalized just because they are women. One woman student at this university was denied admission to class by a male professor because she had missed the first two lectures, having just given birth to a baby. It made no difference that she had successfully registered for the class during her hospital stay. Since the birth of a baby was not considered a legitimate excuse for absence, it appears that women are being forced to compete with men as men.

CHILDREN SHOULD BE SEEN AND NOT HEARD!

Because the intellectual and academic life has been dominated almost exclusively by men, ideas and achievements as reflected in course content almost always present a male perspective. Consequently women believe that any contributions they have to make in this area are insignificant. Rather, they are taught that "behind every successful man there is a woman." They have been conned into believing that they can't be "successful" in their own right. Take literature for example. Given the above, it is not surprising that George Eliot and George Sand assumed male pseudonyms. Let's go one step further and consider how women are portrayed in literature. Typically in novels written by men, women seem to be cast into one of two roles: the Great Bitch (Lady Macbeth) or the Helpless Heroine (Ophelia). Only rarely is a woman portrayed as a three dimensional character with any depth. How sad that women are forced to choose between the two extremes, feeling they are misfits if they can't identify with one or the other.

The tragedy of having primarily a male perspective in academic courses permeates more deeply when we consider the effect on society at large. Both men and women lose because the resources of half the population are not utilized, and because an alternative perspective, the female perspective, is ignored.

MOTHER CAN I GO OUT TO PLAY?

Surely everyone is aware that visitor's rules differ for women's and men's residences. From the beginning the rules have never been equivalent. For example, women had a nightly curfew and men did not, the implication being that men could take responsibility for their own behavior and women could not. It seems that the lesson has been learned all too well, since now that students are in a position to determine their own rules, the women still allow the rules to govern their behavior rather than assuming that responsibility for themselves.

OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL BABY!

Although fraternities no longer carry the same prestige value for women that they used to, it unfortunately appears that the need for social male contact continues to be the prime motivation force for the women who join. Many of these women are proud to tell their friends that they come to University to get their MRS. It is this same mentality that perpetuates the whole "Queen Contest" syndrome. The setting up of a woman as a sex object in such a depersonalized and dehumanized manner is true obscenity, and that it continues to receive both student and administrative support is shocking.

CHILDREN SHOULD STILL BE SEEN AND NOT HEARD!

For those women who are prepared to become involved in student activities beyond the sex trip what happens? The executive of the Students' Union is a perfect example. Of the six executive positions on council, one is a woman and her position is that of secretary. In the Graduate Students' Association one out of five executive positions is filled by a woman and in the Education Students' Association one out of three elected executive positions is filled by a woman. Need we both to state what positions they hold? One of the authors had the experience of sitting on a committee comprised of staff and graduate students and being the only woman present. The chairman simply assumed that she was the person to take the minutes and was astounded when she refused.

AM I A GOOD GIRL, DADDY?

We know that the expectations the expectations they have for underestimate the contributions conducted by Goldberg (1970). evaluate. Half the students were McKay and the other half were McKay. The students who were very critical of it, whereas students fact that women put down what men have to say in that are all aware of the game men this approval - building ego intelligence, and playing their "I experience of asking two for told by one of them the would. What happens when women say to other women's intelligence that reaffirmed and perpetuated we and other women.

WHEN YOU GROW UP...

By now it should be clear that the perpetuate the notion of men as we do not like what we get war than lip-service to equality. For example, policy and practice with women staff, number of b entrance quotas on women etc. universities are already a press for government funds above the religion or sex. Let's restrict ourselves only to specific academic areas a stereotype. Let's also about the r and have no significant contribution the purpose of the university is to offer courses designed to help understanding of women. Chan administrative level will be significant occur at a deeply personal level. It demands that we relate ourselves must be a major shift away from role to essentially human interactions. We other will benefit by listening to women. It is also impossible to und that their put-downs and negative attitude of women as second class citizens is not surprising that there have as so that they become available women.

The transition from "good" can longer ask for equality must

by Toni Johnston and Cheryl Levine

"What else is there but unescapable punishment, a temptation, a deadly calam delectable detriment, evil colors."

by Gertrude Katz,
from *LOVE Where The Nights Are Long*
An Anthology of Canadian Love Poems,
McClelland and Stewart Limited, 1962.

At least every third woman in Canada of working age, is in the labour force.

The marital status pattern of working women, also appears to be undergoing change. In 1970, less than half (47.5 per cent) of the female labour force consisted of single women; the majority were married, widowed, divorced or separated.

The vast majority of women, particularly married women with young children who double their own burden by going out to work, are employed because of economic need.

Although women comprise over 32 per cent of the total labour force, less than four percent (3.9 per cent) of the female labour force are employed in managerial positions. During the last few years, in spite of the increasing numbers of women entering the labour force, the percentage of women in managerial or executive jobs has hardly changed.

The general picture of the Canadian female labour force, portrays women as clerical and office workers; sales clerks and waitresses; telephone operators; and stewardesses on airlines; but there is a dearth of planners, executives and managers in the total scene.

A survey of average wage rates per hour in selected industries for selected occupations, showing male and female rates for similarly described occupations, reveals a consistent pattern: male rates exceed female rates all down the line. The amount of the differential in many instances is considerable.

But if different rates of pay apply to women doing the same job as men in the industrial sector, it might have been expected that where brain-power was involved, there would be more justice in rates of remuneration. The facts, unfortunately, reveal the same conditions among the professional workers and academics as among the rest of the labour force.

The continuing underemployment and underpayment of one-third of the total labour force, is not only wasteful of human resources; it is detrimental to the Canadian economy.

who is to blame for barriers to equality?

One aspect of Woman's role in society is centred upon her role in the labour force. The labour supply in any society consists of all its workers, male and female. Cultural definitions carve out of this potential the actual labour force. Cultural definitions change and women's participation in the labour force has changed in western culture, especially during this century.

The number of women employed in the labour force is increasing and the number of married women is increasing rapidly. But the Royal Commission on the Status of Women has directed attention to the lack of occupational opportunity for women in the Canadian labour force. Sometimes there are formal restrictions which debar women from certain jobs.

Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary stock exchanges reported that their by-laws prohibit the appointment of women as members. We were informed by the Toronto Stock Exchange that it was then in the process of revising its by-laws... Neither of the other two exchanges gave any indication that changes are contemplated.

Yet more than formal restrictions, of which there are relatively few instances, it is traditional attitudes about the kinds of work that women can or should do that restrict the occupational alternatives open to women. Long standing occupational segregation by sex has led to certain occupations and professions being referred to as "traditionally female". Likewise there is an even greater number of occupations and professions which can be referred to as "traditionally male".

Attitudes on the part of employers frequently affect the employment of women and restrict them to the lower paid, less responsible jobs. It was the Royal Commission's judgement that even a well qualified woman would encounter great difficulty in any field not regarded as traditionally female since "most employers prefer to hire men for jobs that lead to decision-making."

The claim is frequently made by employers that women make poor supervisors and that neither men nor women will work for women. It may be true that both men and women generally appear to prefer to work for men but Judek s, found that people who have worked for a woman are less likely to prefer a male supervisor. The Royal Commission stated its conviction that the preference for male supervisors will disappear when people "get used to seeing women in senior positions."

Employers also cited women's higher turnover and absenteeism rates as

detrants to the promotion of women. The Royal Commission found little validity in these charges.

Women themselves are often blamed for failing to reach senior positions. Proportionately fewer women apply for senior positions. This may be from fear of being thought "aggressive". In Western culture aggressiveness is admired in men but not in women. It is not considered womanly.

Some women, those with sufficient energy and determination, can overcome the obstacles which debar women from senior positions. However, even after achieving a respected position, women are treated differently to their male counterparts. Margaret Daly has cited Sylvia Ostry as one example of this differential treatment. In spite of having a Cambridge Ph. D. in economics, eleven major academic awards, numerous publications to her credit, and her position on the Economic Council of Canada, she is far from being "equal".

Mrs. Ostry puts up with various little indignities because of her sex. There are the vulgar personal assessments, for example although nobody would dream of characterizing one of her male colleagues by his "trim figure, light-brown hair and hazel eyes"... There are the nosy personal questions, although nobody asks successful men if they neglect their children because they're so busy.

The principle of equal pay for women has been generally accepted but not observed. Most provinces have made efforts to make the laws regarding "equal pay for equal work" known to women. A pamphlet entitled "Laws of Interest To the Women of Alberta" is available in all public libraries or can be obtained free of charge from the Legislature Building.

But there are still some people in influential positions who are not

convinced of the justice of "equal pay for equal work." For example, an Ontario High Court judge, on rendering judgement on a claim by a policewoman for equal pay stated:

She is not being discriminated against by the fact that she received a different wage, different from male constables, for the fact of difference is in accord with every rule of economics civilization, family life and common sense.

Married women in the labour force are called upon to combine two roles, the traditional role of homemaker with that of a "working woman" competing with men in the labour market. Since our society places great value on the homemaking role, working wives, especially mothers, may feel a considerable role strain.

In 1964, Hewer and Neubeck, on questioning college freshmen concerning their attitudes to married women, received very conservative responses toward the employment of women. The majority believed that a normal woman should not need to find satisfaction outside the home. In a Canadian study prepared for the Royal Commission the same conventionality was revealed. In the technical schools and universities surveyed, fifty-eight per cent of the respondents believed that women should not work outside the home after the birth of the first child.

These attitudes frequently induce feelings of rebellion and guilt in those married women who have either returned to work or who wish to do so. Sheila Kieran in her book "The Non-Deductible Woman" describes a frequently hostile society this way:

There are few of us (irrespective of our feelings or the circumstances in which we work) who haven't been warned, subtly or otherwise, that we've traded the joys of motherhood for the crass advantages of a job.

Attitudes which would deny the justice of women's claim to parity in the economic system are changing but they are changing slowly. It is the Royal Commission's judgement that the economically employed woman continues to be "handicapped by discrimination and practice."

DALY?

expectations of women for themselves are less than for men. That women tend to belittle and intrusions of other women is borne out by a study in 1970. Women students were given an essay to defend were told that the essay was written by John had been told that the essay was written by Joan who had thought the essay was written by Joan were read by students of the John essay applauded it. The lower women and prefer to listen to and accept imply that they are seeking approval from men. We expect men are expected to play in order to attain their egos by playing down their own skills and negating their "femininity." One of the authors had the two men for assistance with a presentation and was told that a predominantly male point of view is that women remain estranged from themselves

JP.

to the reader that the University does in fact consider women as "children". It should also be clear that we do want it changed. Firstly, we demand more equality from the University administration. For example, with regard to equal pay, the hiring of women before tenure for women, promotion, wages, etc. should be examined. Some American universities pressure to hire women in order to qualify for federal grants that they do not discriminate by race, religion, etc. of the notion that women are suited to certain areas which reflect the traditional feminine role, such as the notion that women belong in the home and should not make in the academic world. Since women are to educate, a logical step would be to need to increase our knowledge and skills. Changes which are instituted at the University will be significant or meaningful unless changes are made in the basic foundation for these changes are made in ourselves and others as human beings. There are two main role stereotypes of both women and men in society. Women, instead of competing with each other, are to learn from and supporting other women to understand that men are not the enemy; men are not necessarily intentional or malicious. The sexist class citizens so permeates our culture that it is difficult to have as they do. The task is to enlighten men and women as people.

From "childhood" to "adulthood" has begun. Women must be involved in the process of living it.

's not but a foe to friendship, an uninvited, a necessary evil, a natural calamity, a domestic danger, a primeval evil of nature, painted with fair

The Bible

SOME YEARS FROM THE LIFE OF A GIRL

I greed upon my mothers milk,
see fathers seldom given smile,
listen to a lullaby.
Smell sunshine aired into a handknit blanket,
brush against a soft, stuffed bear
and slip to sleep.

Safe.
Protected.

I'm everything that they expected.

In the kindergarten room, I smell a vague waxed chaulkiness,
And finger the starched sauciness of eyelet ruffling round my twirly skirt.
At recess, flirt until John Andersen relinquishes a chunk of his sponge toffee.
It melts under my tongue.

This year I hear Old Santa make an earnest covenant
To find, before the 25th, a doll with shiny hair,
As curled as mine.
He whispers to my Grandpa
And soon I see her on the rug beside a sleek doll buggy.

Energetic
Teasing, ,
Coy.

I am still what they enjoy.

I hear a ring. The telephone.
My friend confides in me
about the boy she likes
This week.

[Her mother says next year
in Junior High
she can have
Parties!]

Bedroom alarm shows five o'clock.
I waited after school
but she forgot our math
Again
When he said "Hi, Suzanne".

[I forget too.
Dave plays the guitar well.]

Exploring my new-swollen breasts
encased in a Petal Burst 32-A,
I find that I'm too small, too soft and too
round.

[I read babysitting
a book of Gayles Fathers,
Giving Heroines breasts

Large
Firm and
Upthrust.]

I have nothing to offer.

Dismayed by my strong legs
I devour diet candy
Exercise frantically
To slight avail.

I smell my oozing menstrual blood
and hide behind safeness - a double locked door.
The bath tub, my refuge, is private and cleansing.

[Deodorant powder in shiny blue tins,
A gift of my mothers,
a gift from my Mother,
Is plain ineffectual.
Someone might Know.]

Betrayed by my body!

I melt,
I mold,
Constrict,
And Squeeze.

I have to change so much to please.

CHILD MORE THAN ONE QUARTER CENTURY OLD

I view from underneath this veil
the near four hundred guests.
And try to sift the scent of my bouquet,
Sadly unseparate from the flowers of all the bridesmaids.

The mirror shows a goddess smoothing lengths of sheeny satin
that tonight become black lace.
But I feel like Cinderella.

[Still the same girl
who survives by switching roles at midnight.]

And I feed him bits of wedding cake
He nibbles at his whim.

Do you hear the organ set the tone with measures from "Oh Promise Me"?

[That since I'm offering up
the neutral self which you require,
Because I'm ever-pleasant, and defer to your desire

You will take care of me?]

A virgin bride who "caught" the right man,
At eighteen, how I've achieved.

Mother,
in her petalled hat,
Looks tired, proud,
And most relieved.

Pretty,
Young,
Autoclave Clean.
They envy him his luck. It
Seems he's found a girl who's carved
Herself
Into the Perfect Puppet.

From afar I watch my fingers sort among the basement boxes,
[The van arrives tomorrow]
While I listen for our children creaking rhythms on the swingset.
[Their Daddy left on Thursday.]

Unexpectedly, my hands unearth a note once tied to flowers
reading "Had to send TWO dozen
to say thank you for my SON."

But the scent upon this faded card is one of mustiness today
While still-white paper on the dresser tells another story.
["You three have become a burden.
I can't spend myself in carrying you
through Life. Perhaps your family
will Help."]

I taste nothing but the swollen, bloated numbness in my throat.

Shocked.
Resentful.
Hurt.
Confused.
Old. Fragmented. Frightened. Used.

I turn from my old beige, so pleasant self
Wigs, Padded bras, Contour Make-up
Are all condemned to rest.

Now, let myself feel color more
Reds passion,
Purples fantasy,
The promise of growth that's ever present in Green.
Blacks No-ness,
Whites potentiality.
I feel akin to yellow, hue of hope.

Then,
Touching Gingerly,
I find strength to BE some shades
Though not yet Blue Tranquility.
[I lack the courage
flee in Fear
from my Neutrality.]

I now receive the strong Earth Smells.
Since done with straining ears

Reflected in the reassuring voices that
They use

To Calm a Child.
My ears can now receive
Both Sobs and Songs
Of those I feel Love with.
I share meal times with many friends.
They are not obligated to come here.

We Choose
to be
Together.

In Anger,
Ecstasy,
Elation.

I'm working out MY expectations.

by "Prefict"
Ed. 3

MOVE: help for unwed mothers

MOVE is an organization attempting to facilitate the total needs of the unwed mother. Those of us on the MOVE staff have grown in awareness, understanding and knowledge of the four areas of girls we work with, these being: girls before and after an abortion, girls who are pregnant, girls who have surrendered their child and girls who have kept their child.

We share a very real feeling of accomplishment with the unwed mothers we have been in contact with to this date, to overcome social and emotional obstacles in order to establish a good self-image and to accept the responsibility of their future decisions.

Working on a friendship, information, referral basis, we establish trust, give moral support, assist girls in making use of the facilities available to them, and in turn, correct misinformation and fear of direct help, always making sure never to sway a girl's decision to keep or surrender her child.

We understand and respect the need for confidentiality. Information given by a girl making an inquiry or in need of actual help is strictly between her and one of the MOVE staff.

MOVE also assists the unwed father who is an intrical part of the unwed mothers situation.

Some of the areas MOVE gives information and referral in are:

1. counselling
2. abortion information
3. medical
4. mental health
5. care for child
6. financial assistance
7. education
8. employment
9. accomodation
10. legal advice
- 11 recreation

An unwed mother is defined as a girl who becomes pregnant without marriage. The average of all the girls we work with is 17½ but ranging from 12 to 24 years old. They come from all socio-economic classes, barring none.

Why do single girls get pregnant?

No one has come up with a theory that is 100% right in all cases. MOVE has found that:



10% of the girls (16-18 year olds) become pregnant to hold on to the father of the child (which usually doesn't work)

12% of the girls (12-16 year olds) become pregnant to get back at their parents or as some form of self-punishment.

8% of the girls (20-24 year olds) become pregnant because they planned it

70% of the girls (all ages) become pregnant by accident

Two possible reasons why girls who are having pre-marital intercourse don't take precautions:

1. because first they must admit to themselves that they are having pre-marital sex. This can be devastating especially since most girls are brought up to believe that only "bad" girls do such things. If she does admit to herself she is having pre-marital sex, she then has to find a doctor who will help her without giving her a moral lecture, which is rather difficult for a 15 or 16 year old.

2. There is a lot of misinformation among the younger girls as to what actually causes prenanacy, what time of the menstrual cycle is fertile and about birth control methods in general. MOVE feels that females and males should be taught about themselves as sexual human beings.

60 to 70% of the unwed mothers are keeping their children possibly because:

1. society is slowly beginning to accept illegitimacy (or at least tolerate it)

2. today's generation believes in "doing your own thing"

Each unwed mother's situation is different but at best she is a mother in a special set of circumstances.

Heather Johnson,
Coordinator, MOVE

Ed. note: MOVE is located in TRUST house at 9917-116 St. and operates a 24 hour phone service: 452-2335

Information, Friends, A Place to Sleep

As I came upon the address which had been given to me I merely stared. Before me stood a very old house which looked terribly sad and just ready to fall down. I went up the creaking stairs and knocked. A shy girl came to the door and told me politely to come in. I asked if Mrs. White was there; as it turned out she was sick. Quickly I said I'd phone her at her home, said my good-byes, and left. Thinking to myself as I left that place "people actually stay there." Why, I wondered. I must have looked back at the house several times.

The next day I made another appointment to visit the house. Maureen met me at the door. She had a warm English accent. Told me to take off my boots and come sit down. The first thing I asked was where did all the Christmas decorations go that had been hanging the day before. They'd just been taken down that day. Being as uncomfortable as I was I started to fire questions right away. As I was shown around I began to feel a warmth in the place. The girls in the shelter were close to each other and I felt like a stranger. There were several rooms with many beds. The shelter can house anywhere from sixteen to twenty-five girls. The girls are given a place to sleep. It provides a listener a friend, an information center, a referral service, emergency set-up accomadations.

The Women's Shelter started after the

Massman Report. This report looked into needs of women coming into the city trying to find residence. One of its mottos was "Action be taken to establish a point of contact well advertised and operated round the clock where girls coming in the city can secure information." Such a resource should include especially a registry of suitable housing and a referral capability to a wide range of social services. The first Shelter was opened under the sponsorship of the Edmonton Social Planning Council.

The first Shelter was a Store Front which had many cots on the floor. It catered to those girls who wanted a place to stay for one night. The drunks off the street, transients moving on the next day. The new shelter on 108 Street is a house that gives a homey atmosphere. These girls can stay one two or many nights. It caters to a different kind of girl. Since it is far from town it has its disadvantages in that many who would come to the Store Front wouldn't bother coming to the Shelter. It is hoped that another Store Front will be started to provide a place for those who need the one-night stay.

The girls who come to the shelter are asked no questions. They can be criminals, runaways or girls just coming to the city who need a place to stay. This may seem shocking but the principle under which the shelter is run "is to offer shelter and provide for the needs of a girl

or woman in need." This doesn't mean the shelter has no rules or regulations.

The girls are not allowed to drink in the shelter. However, this does not mean it does not occur. When it is found out it is dealt with immediately. The girls are not allowed to take drugs which are not professionally prescribed. When a girl under sixteen has runaway from home, the police are contacted. If the girl is older she is asked whether or not she would rather have her parents phoned.

A girl has come to the shelter to sleep. Does her attention stop here? No way! The counsellors at the shelter probably know more about any of the agencies in Edmonton because they have to so very often refer girls there. None of these girls are pushed into having professional help, they must want it. I wondered about the girls who stay for long periods of time not trying to find help for themselves. It was pointed out if you had come from an environment that didn't show you how to get out, to have initiative would you try to go out and find a job?

The girls in the shelter become very close. Those on welfare buy groceries for the others. They wear each others clothes, shampoo or little extras. When I was there I found they could feel I was an outsider, however the more I stayed there the more the warm atmosphere, the closeness of everyone was felt. The

shelter has been successful in helping girls. They've helped girls to find jobs, referred alcoholics to places where they can be helped. At times they fail but we can't all be a success. The girls who have found themselves often return to say hello.

The shelter is receiving money from the Provincial Governemtn, U.C.F. and donations from Church groups and people from the community. Every Sunday an elderly couple bring a loaf on sandwiches and a dozen doughnuts. Great, huh? On Christmas someone donated a turkey, a box of oranges, and some extras. The girls had a great Christmas. The Shelter needs new curtains, shampoo, pans, etc. If you have some extras they sure would be appreciated.

Going to the shelter really opened my eyes. I have all I need. Of course I go through my ups and downs. But what happens when you come into the big city - where to go? - it's cold. Ask any policemen, or someone at a Tavern - they'll tell you about the Women's Shelter. You go there. Its warm and friendly and it's a place to stay. I think the shelter is a stepping stone in providing for the needs of these kind of women in need. We need more.

by Maureen Hart

dean of women's office . . . reference point for women students

I am quite sure many women students are curious about the purpose of the Dean of Women's Office - because certainly many others on and off campus express uncertainty. People's assumptions vary from the idea that it serves an "in-loco parentis" function and is therefore no longer valid - the idea that it has a moral control function and should therefore be resisted - or the idea that it serves a disciplinary function - and should therefore be avoided.



Like many positions it is really not static and has evolved and changed its focus through the years. I would see it as primarily *reference point for women students*. We try to help women students as they first come to campus to know what facilities exist that are of interest to them either as women, or just as students. We try to know as best we can how women students generally are experiencing our campus. We try to keep up with various campus organizations so that we are in a position to help students make choices about extra-curricular activity that will satisfy them. We serve as the faculty consultants to various women's organizations.

Students may come to see any one of us just to talk about University in general, or themselves and their life here. They may come to talk about career plans and whether they are taking appropriate subjects or whether they should talk to someone in their faculty or in Student Counselling. They may come because they are unhappy with their courses - their marks - or their living arrangements. Sometimes we arrange other appointments for the students - or help them assess the pros and cons or moving -



or help them choose some relevant volunteer work that will aid their career goal setting - or help them evaluate different extra-curricular activities in relation to their time, interests and talents.

Recently we have been busy also helping with a number of special projects. Through information from this office a number of students attended the Calgary Seminar on 'Women' held in the fall. This has helped in the planning for the University forum "Women Today and Tomorrow". Various staff members have helped with some of the planning. We've helped too with the planning for the new Day Care facility. We've been involved with the Women's University Club about a special bursary for mature women students, and through this a group of single parent families who are managing on social allowance have become active in planning with the committee about various steps that might be helpful to them. They are a courageous and vital group who despite their own pressures are taking time to help others who may be in a similar situation.

Several staff members live in and are available to the Women's Residence government in our various residences. Staff also serve on various G.F.C. committee such as Health Services, Housing & Food Services, etc., to help keep women's point of view in focus where it may differ from men's. Two staff members are graduate students with part-time appointments to the Dean of Women's Office and help to provide us with greater awareness of the student's

point of view.

It's always helpful to know the names of people and here they are:

Dean of Women - Isabel Munroe

Assistant Dean

(Campus Office) - Martha Munz (now Mrs. Gue)

(Lister Residences) - Mrs. Carol Wardell

Assistant Dean-Part Time (Campus Office) - Mrs. Henriette Aubin

(Pembina Residence) - Mrs. Penny Petrone.

Now for women's week -

I was delighted to be asked to write something for Casserole because I do have a great deal of interest in women's role in the world - particularly in relation to the present and future. Women's liberation, like men's, is evolving in relation to changes in the world which sometimes seem to free people from drudgery, and sometimes, like automation, threaten to de-humanize rather than free us. When I sought my first job after completing professional education, I was almost turned down because "my father could support me!" I note that simply to give some slight historical perspective about our changing world, and women's role in it.

Karl Stern a psychiatrist has suggested in his book *Flight from Women* that part of our present difficulty stems from the fact that we have over-emphasized logic and science and underemphasized emotion and sensitivity. A number of women psychologists and psychiatrists are beginning to emphasize some of the attributes of women that should be both

better understood and better utilized to create a more balanced society.

Universities happen to be male dominated although generally somewhat unaware of this, because of such a total focus on intellect and a general assumption that intellect is the same for men and women - except of course that women are accused of "getting emotional" and, thereby distorting the intellect! New knowledge casts doubt on this assumption that intellect is truly identical (or that men don't distort through emotion!) A woman-psychiatrist, Anne Schaeffe has an interesting perception that women frequently "buy into the male system" and thus negate their own most effective qualities and fail to help create the balance so badly needed in our world (and maybe in the University)

No matter how you view yourself as a woman, or how you view women from a male perspective, most of us would agree that male and female roles are undergoing some changes as a result of changes that are occurring in Society through population pressures, more effective methods of family planning, greater mobility etc. I am sure almost everyone will find real stimulation and "food for thought" in the women's forum program entitled "Women Today and Tomorrow" which has been so ably planned by women students.

Isabel A. Munroe (Miss),
Dean of Women

Legal Information For Alberta Women

Initially the problem area for Alberta women seemed to be the lack of general information relating to laws of the province and the dominion. As a result, the Women's Bureau updated a pamphlet originally written and distributed by one of the province's Attorney Generals, and continues to enlarge upon this specific type of information and distribute it throughout the province. The "Laws" booklet is updated annually, with approximately 25,000 copies distributed each year. General questions relating to laws are answered by phone, letter, radio and television interviews. Areas which seem to concern Alberta women most are brought to the attention of the government through the Executive Council, under which the Bureau operates.

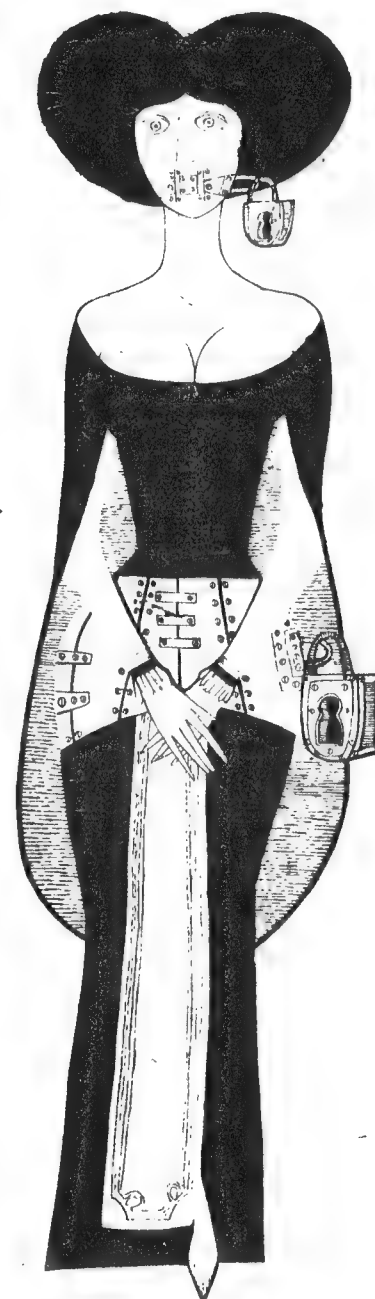
Other specific information is distributed on request by Bureau "Fact Sheets". These encompass topics from "Landlord and Tenant"...to "Pensions and Social Allowances"...and "Women on Juries". A new pamphlet on re-education and retraining for the mature woman will be off the press this week...and another booklet, "Wills and Estates for Albertans", has been distributed by the tens of thousands and is also due for revision because of Benson's new tax bill.

Last spring the Bureau name was changed simply to "The Alberta Women's Bureau". Reasoning behind this was the

fact that there is a Department of Youth, Culture and Recreation which looks after the cultural aspects for women and women's groups; and the fact that the "Information" connotation seemed to override many more pertinent aspects of the Bureau's existence, such as that of helping co-ordinate various services for women. The Bureau also co-ordinates a Citizens' Advisory Board to the provincial government. This Board considers problems as highlighted by Alberta citizens in relation to the Royal Commission on the Status of Women and points up additional areas of concern needing immediate attention. Their job included an in-depth study of status problems and a long look at related proposed legislation...followed subsequently by recommendations to government in the light of the Royal Commission Report.

Without quoting the actual Women's Bureau Act, it is simpler to say that the Bureau has a "provincial" outlook. It is not specifically serving a given area or a given group...but is intended to highlight problems peculiar to women throughout the entire province. Specific questions, such as locating a family counsellor or social worker, are handled by agencies such as AID.

The Alberta Women's Bureau is located in Edmonton in the Legislative Building...phone 229 - 3970 or 229 - 3946. Director is Mrs. Irene MacGregor.



RAP GROUPS - POWER IN SISTERHOOD !

RAP groups are:

--small groups (5-10) of women meeting regularly

---share experience of being a woman, explore the values we hold

---breaking down the barriers between us--the competitiveness, seeing each other as the stereotypes we have been given i.e. bitches, broads, dykes, ad nauseum

---developing solidarity, trust, sisterhood among individuals and a bond with all women

---realizing the commonness of our oppression and that there are no individual solutions for it-only collective action for a collective solution

---creating alternatives of life style, direction, and identity to those given to us by this society

---examining sexual roles--female/male differences

---exploring relationships between women and women / women and men

---raising consciousness not only of the oppressiveness of

1. EVERY female/male relationship
2. the vision and identity that a woman is given of herself and her sisters
3. the connection between the position of women/Indians/blacks and the Patriarchal profit motive system

But also raises our consciousness of the power--that we can wield through sisterhood. The unleashing of creative energy that has been parasitically used by the dominant male since time began.

One of the premises of RAP groups is that the personal is political and the recognition of this through the process of a rap group. Each woman must first come to realize the shit that has been laid on her as a woman and through sharing her personal experience her consciousness includes the oppression of every woman. Respecting each other, sharing our anger,, we struggle together to destroy the shit and to build/create our own strength, images, identity, love, families, culture, revolution...

A RAP group is not:

---A Social Gathering--It's hard and painful work coming to recognize personal oppression or realizing the sexist attitudes we carry against ourselves and other women or becoming aware that it may be

necessary to choose between ones own dignity as an adult and a male that is loved or seeing the security of a heterosexual identity giving way to love and sharing with women and facing the dual weight of both women's and gay oppression

---A Therapy Group--Most of us are not sick. Women are fucked over not fucked up and the two are not necessarily the same. We need to change the objective conditions of our oppression: therapy is adjusting to the shitty alternatives we are given in this society.

Farm women active in group work

Women of Unifarm is a semi-autonomous organization within the structure of Unifarm, which is an organization of Alberta farmers and their associations. While Unifarm is concerned largely with the economic position of the family farm the fields of education, health and the social welfare of the rural community have been entrusted to the women's section. Many farm women participate actively in both Unifarm and Women of Unifarm. The women's section has been organized for over fifty years, and has played no small part in the changing life of rural Alberta.

The aims and objectives of Women of Unifarm are:

1. To work as farm women, co-operating with farm men, to attain the objectives of Unifarm.
2. To obtain improved educational, health and social services for the farm family, and the total rural community.
3. To promote a continuing education program for farm women.
4. to develop leadership and citizenship by supporting Goldeye Lake Centre, youth seminars, 4-H activities and other rural youth programs.
5. To strive for international peace:
 - a. Through study approach to governments
 - b. Through affiliation with the Associated Country Women of the World
6. To work with other organizations to attain common objectives.

Because for many years the farm women had studied and been concerned about the economic and social status of the family, had made presentations to governments, and had conducted a Family Living Program, and because one of our officials was appointed a

---A Bitch Session--We don't complain about our oppression, we get good and angry about what's being done to us. We don't let off a lot of steam in the group and go back and take the same shit. A person unable to deal with reality would not be able to function in a rap group. A person who was not searching for ways of changing an unsatisfactory, humiliating, crippling life style/social system would not be able to handle a rap group.

RAP groups mean changing / struggling / growing-finding out that our fears, anger, strength, frustration, self-negations, imagination, intelligence

are not exceptional--but are common to all women. Just as our "problems" are not individual ones neither are the solutions. This is a very general outline of consciousness-raising groups but though they have a definite form and content--each group varies with the individuals that make it up. Each of us is a part of the creative process. If you are interested in being in a rap group, talking about Women's Liberation or reading literature on it--phone us at 439-0875 or the house address is 11028 85th Avenue

By Jean and Maureen



Commissioner, we feel that we were instrumental in assisting the establishment of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women.

The Board of Women of Unifarm decided to adopt the Status Report as an educational study for 1971, and hoped to involve not only Women of Unifarm but all interested people. With some assistance from the Alberta Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Secretary of State, and the Alberta

Women's Institute, a core of resource personnel was trained.

Twenty-eight meetings were held at rural centres in all areas of the province. The meetings were for the purpose of introducing the report, and to encourage discussion as to the far reaching effects on family life, if any or all of the 1967 recommendations were implemented into law.

As a result of these meetings an on-going study project has evolved. The winter of 1971-72 will see individual and group study on the Status Report--with some action arising from the study.

We understand that we are the only organization in Canada that has made a co-ordinated effort to familiarize women with the recommendations of the Status Report.

The Women of Unifarm project for 1972 will be a "Stop Pollution" project, and we are hopeful of a forceful study and action program.

It is impossible in a brief report to detail all our projects over the past years, but a few are certainly worthy of mention. The movement for Municipal Hospitals, Rural Health Units and Travelling Clinics was spear-headed by farm women. The first school book rental plan was initiated by a farm women's local in a little rural school just north of Edmonton, and has grown to be province wide, under the auspices of the Department of Education. The abolition of estate tax between husband and wife was a project of many year's standing, -- as were Regional Rural Libraries and grants. Equality of educational opportunities for rural youth has always been a prime concern, and will continue to be a working commitment of Women of Unifarm.

Everywoman -- a practical action group

Even as women's liberation groups go, Everywoman may never set any attendance records. The night fourteen people showed up in one member's basement suite isn't likely to repeat itself soon.

Nevertheless, the group isn't complaining. Its bi-monthly meetings usually rally five or six regulars -- enough for an exchange of ideas on plans and current issues -- and there seems to be no lack of interest on the part of acquaintances, female or male.

Everywoman first came together last September as a group of five women seeking to achieve the almost traditional women's goals of abortion reform, equal pay for equal work, other legal reform and extended day-care facilities.

Yet these women were intent on avoiding the self-defeating "pitfalls" -

political labelling, ideological disagreements, disorganization - which they felt had isolated other such groups from large numbers of women, and clouded important issues.

The group has there fore focused more on action, particularly abortion and legal reform, than on questions of philosophy. Discussion of Everywoman's purpose and methods of attack still take place, but manage not to dominate meetings.

Last November members circulated petitions in support of federal private members' bills which would repeal the laws restricting doctors from performing abortions. Some supported the November 20th MP-letter registration at the post office; others marched to the legislature that afternoon and presented a brief to a provincial government representative.

After MLA Catherin Chichak

(Edmonton Norwood) attended Everywoman to answer questions about the then new government's policy towards women, she invited members to submit their names to her for possible inclusion on government commissions. Several have done so. CUT

In December, Everywoman took over the dying Abortion Referral Service. Members are now equipped to advise women (or men) of the procedures for and cost of procuring legal abortions in Canada and elsewhere. Birth control information is also available.

So far, names and numbers of several group members have been advertised in the Gateway and Georgia Straight. Sibylline House and AID (formerly the Welfare Information Service) have also referred women to the service.

Recently Everywoman endorsed a brief

submitted to the provincial government by law student Jean McBean-Worton. It recommended certain changes to provisions for women in the premier's proposed Bill of Rights .

Member interests and expertise will determine Everywoman's future projects. At present, some are considering the possibilities of research into the problems of local women.

Meanwhile, meetings continue the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Anyone interested in attending the next one - Wednesday, February 2 - is invited to contact Terri Jackson at 466 - 5305, Betsy Ewener at 433 - 0744, or Mary Gareau at 465 - 3569.

by Betsy Ewener

athletics do violence to stereotype

Most Canadians are aware that Abigail Hoffman has become Canada's finest female middle distance runner having won gold medals at the 1966 British Commonwealth Games in Kingston, Jamaica, at the 1963 Pan American Games in Brazil, and the 1971 Pan American Games in Cali, Columbia.

Any newspaper enthusiast could relate a few of Abby's scathing comments which seem to have a habit of making the headlines. That she is currently working on a Ph.D degree in political science at the University of Toronto and is the recipient of a Canada Council grant are also well known facts.

However, there is much more to know. Miss Hoffman will be here at the University of Alberta on January 26 to present some of her views on the problems and social pressures of women athletes, one of her favourite topics. She has been quoted as saying, "Most girls are subtly taught to feel they cannot take part in sports and still retain their socially defined femininity. Once the age of puberty is reached girls are supposed to respond favourably to their assigned stereo-typed feminine image. They are generally expected to behave as women before they are, in fact, women physically. The girl who continues to display an active interest in sports beyond age fifteen does so because she is oblivious to these social pressures, because she is aware that she is acting in defiance of her socially defined role or because the quality of her performance is so high that no one really cares."

Abigail is in an excellent position to speak out on women in sport. She has competed in more international games than any other living Canadian - twelve to be exact - and is now aiming for a position on the 1972 Canadian team to the Olympics in Munich. Already at 24, she is a "veteran" athlete; most girls her age having retired from competitive sports long ago for more "feminine" pursuits. Abby is an outspoken woman, saying exactly what she thinks, whether her topic is the Olympic establishment, the medical profession or women themselves.

Miss Hoffman will be speaking in the SUB Theatre on January 26 at 12 noon. Her talk is guaranteed to be controversial and of interest to all concerned with the pressures on women in today's society.

All the women we have written about on this page, plus Dorothy Smith, will be appearing at Women's Week.

Margaret
Atwood

by Sid Stephen

The myth of the "lady poet" has been around for a long time: you remember hearing jokes about them years ago, or the odd short story about a frustrated schoolteacher who read Swineburne and poured out her soul in verse, at least until the strong, silent local garage mechanic came along to rescue her. She still writes poetry, of course, but not seriously anymore; there's more poetry in preparing meat and potatoes for John when he gets home, or changing the baby's diapers.

So much for the myth. That's not to say that there isn't poetry in cooking or housework; it's just that for some reason many people seem to feel that it's an either/or situation, and that given the choice between the house in Sherwood Park and the social whirl of PTA and bridge clubs, and being a serious writer with the sacrifices which that requires, a woman will opt for the former any time; I suppose that this attitude is just another weight for women to carry. If you don't believe it, just check out a few back copies of *True Romance*.

The trouble is that too few people take women seriously...and it doesn't matter whether the field is engineering, law, politics or poetry. Which brings me to Margaret Atwood, who is a poet to be taken very seriously.

Ms. Atwood was born in Ottawa, and grew up in northern Ontario and Quebec. She graduated from the University of Toronto, and has since been recognized as one of Canada's best poets. She has had published five books of poetry and a novel, *The Edible Woman*, and was awarded the Governor-General's Award for poetry for *The Circle Game* (1966).

Atwood's poetry deals with duality. She recognizes the opposite qualities which make up reality in our lives, and seeing the struggle which occurs within ourselves she is not surprised when opposition "boils over" to screw up our relationships with one another. She has learned to comment on this, if not to explain it; perhaps it cannot be explained. We say we want to love: we end up wanting to possess. We talk about personal freedom, yet we run into prisons, looking for security. We all want to live forever, but how can you deal with the fact that we all die anyway?

Well, one way is to write poetry about it. Margaret Atwood's reputation as a poet was established with the publication of *Circle Game*, but I think she began to find her voice with the publication of *The Animals in that Country* (Oxford, 1968). In this book she starts a sort of "exploration" that is continued in her subsequent poetry, and I think she found whatever it was she was looking for by the time

Power Politics (Anansi, 1971) came along.

We are all involved with other people, but generally we are just not equipped for survival. In "Provisions", Atwood gives her travellers only "thin / raincoats and rubber boots / on the disastrous ice, the wind rising." Because we are all ill-equipped personally, one would think that a means of overcoming the hazards of life would be to get together with one another, one person's strong points supplementing another's weaknesses, but she does not see this happening. As Al Purdy points out in a review of one of her books, there is "very little love for anything" in Margaret Atwood's poetry; I can see how Purdy would arrive at this conclusion, but I'm sure he wrote those words before he read *Power Politics*. One of the reasons we do not get together with one another is because we often confuse love with ownership, and a love that is paternal implies an unequal relationship. This is the sort of relationship Atwood examines in "Attitudes towards the Mainland", in which it is clear



Elizabeth Jeffress

Dr. Elizabeth Jeffress is keenly aware of the difficulties facing womantoday and her background makes her a particularly good contributor to our forums on women.

Dr. Jeffress received her medical training at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and her psychoanalytic training at the Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Institute.

Dr. Jeffress has been involved in researching the psychiatric services and their role as a part of a rehabilitation team, and the mental health problems of women in industry. The latter was presented to the Medical Women's International meeting in Australia.

Dr. Jeffress has held a variety of positions during her career, which adds depth to her understanding of women and where they fit in our society.

: the cruel politics of human relationships

that she rejects the paternal/maternal role and says that even though "Making it solid for me would include / making it solid for you", still, "I can't make it solid." Stand on your own two feet...there may be "very little love", but if love means always having to say you're sorry then it's probably not worth having.

Ms. Atwood's next book, *The Journals of Susanna Moodie* (Oxford, 1970), is a poetic *tour de force*. She assumes the persona of Susanna Moodie an early nineteenth-century immigrant to Canada, and the poems show how the Canadian experience affected her during the course of her life here. The themes of alienation and division occur here as well, but Atwood seems limited in a way by the very persona she has assumed. Moodie/Atwood is still looking for a solution to the problems of inter human relationships, however, as Susanna Moodie turns from pioneer wife to Belleville, Ontario, chauvinist she is finally as estranged from the land as she is earlier from her husband and children - one of which she "planted" in this country "like a flag."

In the same year, *Procedures for Underground* appeared. Many of these poems were written during Atwood's stay in this city, and she sees Edmonton as the cold, flat place it really is. Familiar themes-drownings, leaving and coming back changed, geological time scales and mirrors re-occur throughout the collection, yet its title is misleading: this is not a survival manual, but a coming to terms which becomes more certain towards the end of the book. Compare, for instance, "The Small Cabin" with "Carrying food home in Winter". The latter poem is *almost* optimistic, because there is an equality

implied between the two lovers which is missing in the former. There are other examples of this in *Procedures for Underground*, and since books of poetry are not put together by accident, I feel the progression is a deliberate one.

The progression leads to *Power Politics*. Here, Atwood has recognized male-female relations for what they are: most often a struggle with no quarter given, one in which only the strong survive, but one in which by the very heat of the battle the fighters become purified in some way, better able to understand the drives which motivate one another. I have changed my attitude somewhat about this collection in the light of Ms Atwood's earlier works; thus I would disagree with the aforementioned Purdy to say that there is love in Atwood's poetry, even in *Power Politics*, but that it is love between equals, a realistic attempt to show how two people can relate to one another on a face-to-face basis, with no concessions made on either side.

Certainly, this sounds brutal; cruel words *do* pass between men and women, and it is only a feeling of superiority which makes "romance" necessary or even possible. And it is this perspective which I feel Atwood was probably going for all along, and her next collection will probably be an expansion of this attitude. When we start erasing the hide-bound restrictions which exist on the roles of men and women, perhaps we can start relating to one another as human beings.

Anyway, that is what I think Margaret Atwood is all about, at this point. I think her voice is one that we will hear much more frequently in the future, as women become aware of their potential in every field--engineering, law, politics--and of course, poetry.



Lola Lange was Alberta's representative to the Royal Commission on the Status of Women. Feeling that the Alberta government has not recognized the study as legitimate, Mrs. Lange is heading a provincial action group which hopes to pressure the provincial government into realizing that the report cannot be dismissed and that the recommendations should be implemented.

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CONVENIENT PARKING

THE ALBERTA SERVICE CORPS

INFORMATION MEETING —

Date : January 20, 1972

Time: 12:30 p.m.

Place: Room 142 SUB

*former volunteers will be on hand for talks

CONSULT YOUR —

Student Affairs Offices

University Manpower Offices

Culture, Youth & Recreation Offices

OR

ALBERTA SERVICE CORPS —

12th Floor, C.N. Tower,
Edmonton 15, Alberta

LOVES LIFE

Man-Woman relations course organized

"Woman—Her diversity" will be a seven-week course exploring the fundamental issues in relation to men and women.

The course will be open to both men and women either on or off campus who are interested in investigating and understanding the present concern over the status of women.

The program outline will be as follows:

Feb 8 Introducing the Canadian Woman

Feb. 15 Does the difference make a difference

Feb. 22 Economic Dependence

Feb. 29 What are little girls made of?

Mar. 7 Are women human? Are men?

Mar. 14 Changing life styles

Mar. 21 Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Sailor

The course will consist of lectures at 7:30 each Tuesday evening in Tory Lecture Theatre-11 on the U of A campus. The lectures will then break down into seminar groups.

A nominal \$2.00 fee is being charged to help pay for the cost of materials.

Application forms are available at SUB information desk and Centennial Library. Final date for registration is Jan. 28.

Campus Day Care Center

Due to open summer 1972

Now accepting applications.
Forms available: Receptionist
2nd floor, SUB

Further information

contact Lynne Vander Voet

432-4236

432 - 7398

SOME CONTEMPORARY BOOKS ON FEMINISM

The Female Eunuch:
Germaine Greer

The Second Sex: Simone de Beauvoir

The Feminine Mystique: Betty Friedan

The Psychology of Women:
Judith Bardwick

Woman in a Sexist Society: Vivian
Gornick & Barbara Moran(eds.)

The New Feminism: Lucy Komisar

The Dialectic of Sex: Shulamith
Firestone

Sisterhood is Powerful: Robin Morgan

The Edible Woman: Margaret Atwood

Up against the Wall Mother: Adams &
Briscol

The Flight from Woman: Karl Stern

Status of Women Report: Anne Francis
(comp.) Information Canada

The Tin Flute: Gabriell Roy

The Sensual Revolution: Wilhelm Reich

*The Origins of Family, Private Property
and the State:* Frederick Engels.

Women Today and Tomorrow

Are the facts you believe about women only myths? What is the meaning of male and female equality? What are the aims of the women's movement? What are your present rights as a woman? Can the women's movement be beneficial for women as well as men? These are only a few of the questions that will be explored

by our program. In response to the growing concern about the changing status of women, a series of forums and cultural events will survey and discuss many controversial issues concerning women. These concerns have major impact on everyone. The forums will examine issues - formative factors in our lives today, independent forces tomorrow!

Monday, January 24----8 p.m.-----WOMAN---WHO IS SHE?

-Dr. Elizabeth Jeffress, Psychiatrist, Woodside, California
-Dr. Henry Kreisel, Vice-President, Academic, U of A
-Henriette Aubin, Assistant Dean of Women, U of A

Tuesday, January 25,-----8 p.m.

THE FAMILY-WHERE IS IT GOING?

-Dr. Dorothy Smith, Dept. of Sociology, UBC
-Dr. Naomi Hersom, Dept. of Elementary Education, U of A
-Thelma Scambler, Consultant, Prov. Dept. of Health and Social Development
-Isabel Munroe, Dean of Women, U of A

Wednesday, January 26--12 noon---WOMEN IN ATHLETICS

- Abigail Hoffman, gold medallist, 1971 Pan-American games

8 p.m. THE STATUS OF WOMEN

-Lola Lange, Commissioner, Status of Women
-Dr. Charlotte Ziebarth, Dept of Psychology, U of C
-Sharon Stevenson, Organizer, Women's Course UBC
-Mrs. Elizabeth Pederson, Women of Unifarm, President
-Dean Chambers, Faculty of Commerce, U of A

ALL DAY---MARKET PLACE

SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS IN THEATRE LOBBY

Thursday, January 27--12 noon---WOMEN AND THE LAW

-Adlynn Miskew Hewitt, O.C.
-Judge Marjorie Bowker, Juvenile and Family Court of Alberta
-Jean McBean, Law 3, U of A
-Jenny Margets, Committee on the Treaty Status of Indian Women

- 8:00 p.m. - POETRY READING (at RATT) - Margaret Atwood, Canadian Poet and Novelist, York U.

Friday, January 28 3 p.m. FILM FESTIVAL

ALL SESSIONS - free to the public

-in the theatre STUDENTS UNION BUILDING University of Alberta, except Thursday

-With free babysitting in Rm. 142 SUB. Bring a toy.

Sponsored by:

Students' Union, University of Alberta
Alberta Women's Bureau
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Commerce
Faculty of Physical Education
Dean of Women's Office, U of A.



Ron Ternoway

corner

from my square

Note: Any resemblance to characters either dead or living is purely intentional. No names have been used in order to protect the hippies involved.

"Well, we won last night."

That's how one member of the Outlaw Marijuana League sums up why he takes off valuable time from studies to play in the Shmockey section of the league.

Our mystery member, known to his intimates as the Torch, plays for the Phantom Pig Truck, a team high in the standings of the three team loop. Other teams in the league include the Heavy Hits Flyers, who were thrashed 6-4 by the Pig Truck Sunday night, and the North Garneau Nookies.

As the name Outlaw implies, the OML is not recognized by the CAHA, who are probably not even aware of its existence. And, as the name Marijuana suggests, the league is a joint effort of many people, who work together to upgrade the quality of shmockey in Edmonton. The organisers have even secured a trophy, the Cannabis Cup, which will be presented to the surviving team in March.

Shmockey is played on a regulation ice surface, but the players do not wear skates. The conventional puck is replaced by a rubber ball, which complicates the game considerably and leads to numerous wipe-outs in the corners. Other than that, few rules exist. There is no time limit to the game, and consequently there is a great deal of clairvoyance and strategy required from the coaches, who must know exactly when to quit. The shrewd coaches usually determine this by looking out on the ice and determining who is a head.

"The League was organised by a group of guys with no ambition and nothing else to do, but who knew how to have fun," continued Torch. "That wasn't too long ago, but no one can remember when the League started."

I asked Torch how he became involved in the OML. His answer was very logical and revealing.

"Last year, my pusher, who is a very sharp cookie, came up with the idea of entering a team, so he rounded up most of his best customers, and, presto, there was the Phantom Pig Truck. I guess his philosophy was that the team that plays together buys together."

HAMBURGER??

Q. What looks like a hamburger and feels like a hamburger, but isn't a hamburger?

A. The hands of about 100 curlers who participated in the second qualifying round of the Golden Bear curling playdowns.

Armed with brooms, bandages, and adhesive tape, about thirty teams took to the ice in SUB on the weekend to determine the final four rinks to qualify for the Golden Bear playdowns next weekend. The eventual winners head to Victoria for the WCIAA finals Feb. 24-26.

Sitting on the sidelines, having already qualified in the first bonspiel Dec. 11, were the rinks of Larry Hunka, Rick Riggins, Bill McCallum, and Jim Fuller.

The playdowns are a severe test of stamina as well as curling skill, as a team could end up playing as many as seven or eight games in two days. Those that got off easy only had to play four, but that's still a lot of curling.

Anyway, when the smoke had cleared, Neil Fleming, Peter Lobb, Ed Hancheruk and the darkhorse Doug LaValley rink had come through the double-knockout competition to qualify. The boys take to the ice again this weekend to determine the one rink that will make the trip to Victoria.

Anyway, here are the teams to beat:

1) Rick Riggins-an excellent curler with a dandy rink. Has come close on a couple of occasions but has never quite made it.

2) Bill McCallum-another perennial contender.

8) Doug LaValley-skipped by Brian Heller. Probably a long shot but could surprise a few people. Their third is a little erratic, but if he settles down they could win a few.

Morrisless, listless Bruins manage split with Dinosaurs

by Ron MacTavish

Calgary 76, Bears 73(OT)
Calgary 51, Bears 57

Nobody expected the Bears to walk away from the Dinnies, for the traditional U of A- U of C rivalry always produces heated contests. But for the Golden ones to blow a game and almost lose another was unthinkable because, the Bears are league championship material, or so the speculation ran on Friday evening.

The script was proceeding as expected with the Bears holding a 40-28 half-time lead in Friday's opening contest when an ankle injury to Bob Morris seemed to turn the game around. Morris, who had netted 13 points in the first half, was out for the weekend and without his steadying influence, the bears play could be described at best, as ragged.

The Bears quickly lost their lead, but Calgary, a dull methodical team could never pull away...The Bears, in fact were ahead in the last minute of regulation play but a long jump shot by Garry Elliott knotted the count at 69- 69 and sent the game into overtime.

In the overtime contest, the Dinosaurs grabbed an early four-point lead but it took a three-step lay-up by Dan Quance (his only field goal of the game) to clinch a victory.

Expected battle

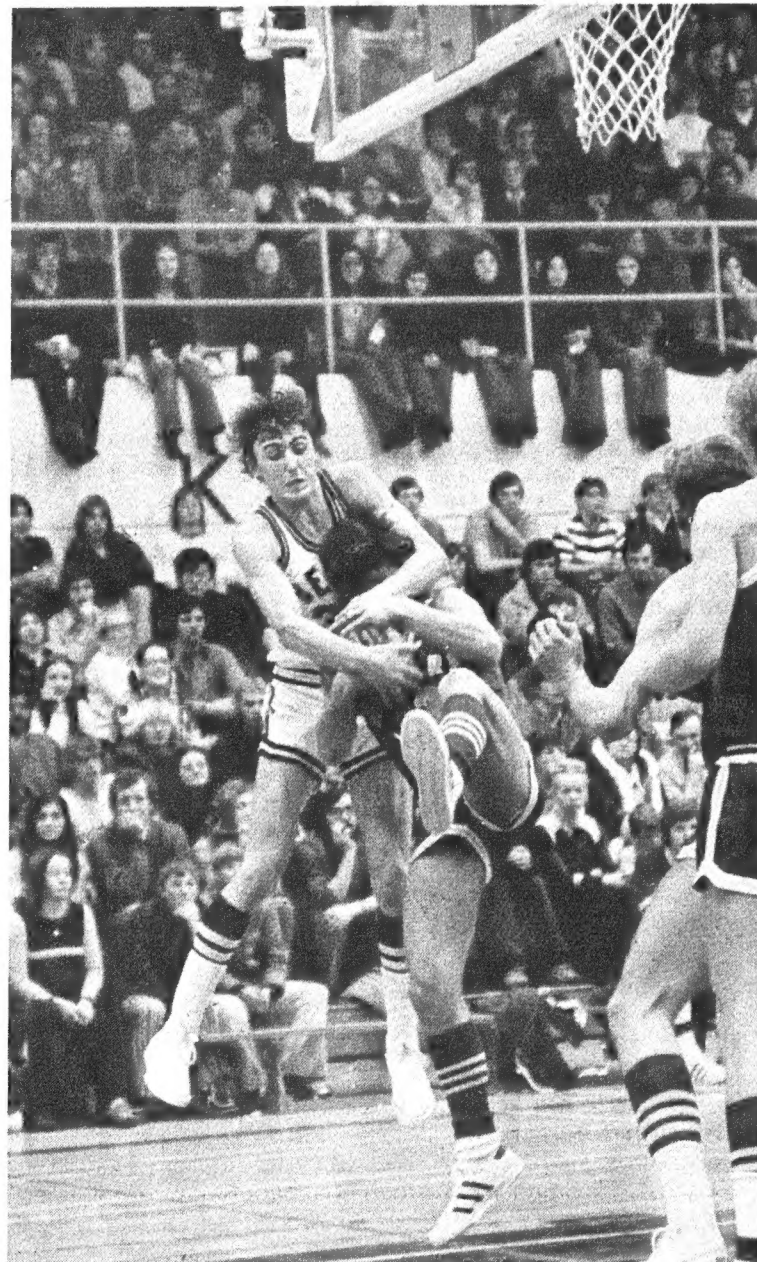
The expected battle between Quance and Mike Frisby never materialized as neither centre played up to potential. As a result, Gary Campbell saw plenty of action service for the Bears, and with ten points and a strong defensive effort, turned in his best performance of the season. Marty Lyons with 16 points paced the Bears who as a team turned in one of their most inept outings of the season.

The strong outside shooting of Garry Elliott, Bill Lathrup and John Powell was Calgary's main offensive threat, as between them this trio netted 55 points with Elliott's 20 point outburst being a game high.

The Bears turned things around on Saturday emerging from the fray with a 57-51 victory, but again their play was sub-standard as their 27 per cent field-goal average would attest.

The game was a competitive affair in a negative context as neither team managed to produce a consistent attack. From Calgary's stand point the game began to sour when Dan Quance fouled out with over twelve minutes remaining. At the time the Dinnies held a five point lead which they soon relinquished, mainly through the alert play of the Bears who capitalized on turnovers.

These turnovers resulted from the implementation of an aggressive half-court press, which caused the Dinnies to resort to undisciplined basketball. With less than a minute to play the Bears held a four point lead and with this



—Ray Dallin photo

IF THE PRESS DOESN'T WORK

....try the squeeze play

margin ensuring victory, they stalled for time, using a half-court passing routine which proved successful due to the Bears superior height. Wallace Tollestrup's basket in the last second closed off an exciting but poorly played weekend of basketball.

Mike Frisby, regaining some of the form he showed against UBC, hooped 18 points to lead the Bears while Greg Stewart and Tom Solyom contributed 10

each. Garry Elliott with 14 points was high man for the Dinnies, who were more than happy to leave Edmonton with a split.

Save for the spirited play of Garry Campbell on Friday and the alert defensive play of Bob Dawson Saturday, it must be considered as a dismal weekend for the Bears, who are not expected to win every game, but can perform far better than they showed against the Dinosaurs.

Shutouts galore

Shutouts are uncommon in almost any sport.

And when a team rattles off three of them in a row, that's really an accomplishment.

The Alberta Golden Bear judo squad did just that in the five-man team competition at their own invitational tournament on the weekend. The team of Ron Lappage, Casey van Kooten, Richard Seibel, Frank van Ginhoven and Russ Powell crushed Lethbridge 50-0, the Edmonton YMCA 40-0 and Vauxhall 23-0 to capture the team title. Points in the competition are awarded as follows: 10 points for a full-point win, 5 points for a half-point win, 3 points for a decision and no points for a

draw.

In the individual events, the Bears managed only two titles, with Lappage capturing the brown and black belt heavyweight division and Ron Powell, the Alberta coach, winning the middleweight title in the same class. Two Japanese members of the Vauxhall team fought it out in the lightweight division, with T. Gibo tossing teammate Y. Sugama for the win.

In the blue belt and under class, only one Bear made it to the finals. Al Schaefer tackled Don Szymiec of the Londonderry Judo club, but lost as Szymiec threw him for a full-point win.

Bears maintain lead with two wins at home

by Stu Layfield

**Manitoba 2, Bears 3—
Brandon 1, Bears 6**

Any spectators who attended Friday night's hockey game at Varsity Arena expecting to see the potent Golden Bear scoring attack fill the rival University of Manitoba Bison net with frozen rubber were in for a disappointing evening. But it was hard to be disappointed by the goaltending performance of Grant Clay. For although the Bears, as usual, fashioned numerous excellent scoring opportunities they were repeatedly stymied by the red-hot Clay in the Bison nets and were forced to settle for a narrow 3-2 victory over the WCIAA Eastern Division Leaders.

The contest wasn't nearly as close as the score would seem to indicate. Although they failed to come near playing to their full potential, the Bears still held a wide margin of play, launching a 46 shot barrage on Clay, who is no stranger to puck-stopping heroics in a losing cause, having played for the hapless Winnipeg Wesmen for two seasons before moving across-town last season to the stronger Bisons. At the other end of the rink, the Manitobans demonstrated little offensive punch and could only muster 19 shots on Bear back-up goaltender Jim Coombs. Their two goals didn't come until the last minute and a half of play.

After a generally listless first period of play, Bears opened the scoring at the 13:41 mark of the second session when Clarence Wanchulak took a good pass from Gerry Hornby just as he was skating into the slot and fired a hard wristshot to the corner, giving Clay no chance whatsoever.

Patented Rush

The third period was only a minute old when Steve Carlyle made one of his patented ice-long rushes, skated around the Bison defence and into the corner, and finally threw the puck out front just before skating behind the Bison net. The Manitoba defenders were somewhat lax in clearing the puck from their doorstep and the always hustling Billy Moores lost no time in banging the puck past Clay. Less than two minutes later, Carlyle was given credit for what turned out to be the winning marker when his low shot from the right point

deflected off a skate in front of the Bison net and past a frustrated Clay, who was moving in the opposite direction to play the original shot.

With victory seemingly assured and the Bears overly conscious of preserving a shutout for Coombs, the Bisons came back with a pair of goals by former Canadian National Team member George Watson at the 18:47 and 19:44 marks to make a close game of it for the final seconds.

Never in doubt

Despite the fact that the Brandon University Bobcats drew first blood, the outcome of the following afternoon's contest was never seriously in doubt. The Bobcats were generally outclassed as the Bears coasted to an easy 6 - 1 triumph. The Bobcats were obviously weary after having dropped a tough 6 - 4 decision to the Dinosaurs in Calgary the night before.

Harvey Poon celebrated his return to the Bear line-up after missing the first three games of the New Year by posting a hat-trick to lead the Bear scorers. The Bobcats scored the only marker of the first period when a weak shot from the wing by Clarke Lang bounced over goaltender Barry Richardson's shoulder into the Bear net. But Poon clicked for two goals on the same shift around the third minute mark of the second period to start things off for the Bears: both goals completed three-way passing plays with Poon's linemates Dave Couves and Jack Gibson. Before the middle session was over, Moores and Couves had also counted for the Bears. Richardson sustained an injury to his catching hand and was replaced after two periods by Coombs.

Leading 4 goals to 1 heading into the third stanza, Cal Botterill tallied before Poon scored his third goal of the game on a long shot from the point with only seconds remaining. It was the popular Stettler native's second hat-trick in his career with the Golden Bears; the other came last year against the same Bobcats.

The two victories for the Bears extended their record in WCIAA league play to nine victories and one loss in ten games and maintained their one game lead over the Thunderbirds in the battle for first place in the Western Division. Strange things transpired on the prairies as the

dates on their schedule.

"We're simply returning a favor for all the favors they did us earlier in the year" stated Coach Drake with tongue-in-cheek. He was referring, of course, to the Monarchs failure to play the Bears in the early weeks of the hockey season when the Golden Ones were desperately in need of some decent competition.

Coach Drake also mentioned that he continues to get nowhere in his negotiations with Oil Kings' General Manager Bill Hunter to schedule exhibition games with the junior club.



—Ray Dallin photo

HE FLIES THROUGH THE AIR WITH THE GREATEST OF EASE

...the daring young Bison with Dave Couves' stick in his knees

T'Birds were forced into overtime on successive nights to defeat both the Wesmen, and the University of Saskatchewan Huskies. Meanwhile, the Dinosaurs kept their play-off

hopes alive by thrashing the Bisons 13-4 on Saturday night. T'Birds now have an eight and two record, while the Dinosaurs are a seven and three.

The Bears' next league action will be at home Friday and Saturday nights against the last-place University of Victoria Vikings

Grapplers end up in the middle

by Walter Neilson

HAVRE — Last Thursday the U of A wrestling Golden Bears left Edmonton in -30 degree weather in search of good wrestling and warmer temperatures.

They found both here in Havre, Montana by way of a 70-mile-an-hour chinook wind and a very tough wrestling team from Minot State College in North Dakota.

The Bears met Minot and the hometown Northern Montana College in a triangular meet and came out in the middle with a convincing win over NMC and a loss to Minot.

The Bears had been expecting stiff competition from Minot—they had met in Calgary earlier in the season and Minot had taken a narrow victory.

The meet was fairly even until the 142-pound match between Brian Vetter of Minot and Michi Tanaka, the 1969 125-pound world champion from Japan who now wrestles with the Bears.

Fighting under NCAA rules against a much heavier Vetter, Tanaka lost a close decision, his first since coming to Canada. Tanaka weighed only 136 pounds for the bout and could not gain control against Vetter, who maintained body control and scored "riding points", a feature peculiar only to NCAA rules.

Tanaka's loss turned the momentum in favor of Minot and they went on to defeat the Bears 30-8 in team standings,

with the Bears winning only twice with one draw in nine bouts.

"We were fighting fairly even with them as a team until Michi's loss," said Bear coach Bert Taylor after the match. "Then they put in an ineligible man against Smitty (Bob Schmidt) and we were finished."

The Bears fared much better against NMC, winning six bouts and losing three with one draw. The Bears got pins from Tanaka, Ole Sorensen at 150, Serge Gauthier at 158, and Lloyd Smith in the 177-pound class, along with a decision by Al Boychuk in the 134-pound division. The Bears also won the 126-pound class by forfeit.

Big Bob Schmidt fought to a draw against Al Knapp in the heavyweight division.

In the third leg of the triangular meet, Minot whipped NMC 40-9.

After the bout, the Alberta team was a dispirited group, frustrated by their loss to Minot. When coach Taylor informed them that Minot had invited them to wrestle again next year, only this time under international rules, Lloyd Smith quipped, "How about in two weeks?" The Bears were down but obviously not out.

Saturday the Bears were scheduled for yet another triangular meeting, but the same weather disturbance that raised temperatures 90 degrees in 24

hours dumped 17 inches of snow in western Montana, shutting in Flathead Community College, the third team in the meet. That left the Bears with only a dual confrontation against NMC. The Bears made no mistakes, pinning their opponents in 4 of eight matches to come away with a 27-21 victory. NMC had a chance to win right down to the last match, but Schmidt pinned Knap of NMC for a win in the heavyweights to salt away the victory for the Bears.

Gord Bertie, the 118 pound Canadian champ, fought at 134 Saturday and came up with an excellent win against Doug Bosch. Other Bruin winners were Tanaka (142), Sorensen (150), and Gauthier (158).

In assessing the Bears' performance over the weekend, the wrestling of Serge Gauthier stands out as an excellent performance. The 27-year old two-time Canadian divisional title holder had three victories in as many outings and was in complete control in all three of his bouts. Others who fared well were Bertie, with two victories in two matches, and Sorensen, who had two wins and a draw to show for his efforts.

But as the Bears prepare for their meet in Regina this weekend, they are going to be remembering Minot. As manager Dave Campbell put it, "Wait till we get them up here to fight under our rules. We don't lose to anybody then."